BUUNCUCU

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HONOLULU, H. T. FRIDAY, JANUARY 1904 SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2552.

OAHU SUPERVISORS ORGANIZE AND CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION

The Home Rulers Elect Hocking as Chairman But Fail to Lower Bonds.

laukea May Give Bond of \$150,000 With Prince David, August Dreier et al., las Sureties-Vida, Brown, Frazee and Johnson Elected.

County was formally organized yesterday A. Hocking was elected chairman with three Home Rule votes, but voted with the Republicans on all matters considered at the meeting.

Charles Wilson, Jas. H. Boyd and Charlie Clark were turned down for road supervisor, and H. C. Vida elected after the voicing of a protest by the Home Rulers against a legislator holding office.

The bond of Curtis Iaukea was fixed at \$150,000, the bond of \$30,000 tendered by him being refused. Iaukea, it is stated by his friends, will furnish the that the action of the supervisors is illegal August Dreier, Prince David Kawananakoa and Mrs. Abigail Campbell Parker are the sureties on the \$50,000 bond and will, it is stated, sign the larger bond.

All the former heads of bureaus, Samuel Johnson, Garbage Department, Andrew Brown, Waterworks and W. L. Frazee, electric lighting, were inesected to the board, while there is

the heard in relation to the fire de-

The afternoon session of the supervisors was exceedingly lively in the discussion of bonds, the Home Rulers being anxious at the outset to place Treasurer Damon's at \$20,000, the minimum, in order to have a precedent upon which to establish Iaukea's bond.

The election of Hocking as chairman was the surprise of the morning session, Hocking's triends claiming, however, that it was simply an expression of the preference by the Home Rulers of him over Gliman.

At today's session the question of fire department, and other appointments will be considered. The interpreter question is also likely to cause trouble, as some of the members claim it to be unnecessary waste of time and money to translate proceedings of the board, when the native members understand English so well. THE MORNING BESSION.

It was fully an hour and a quarter after the scheduled time before the board finally convened. The first delay was caused by the absence of Supervisor Kealoha, who was belated in getting over from the other side of the island. He arrived about eleven o'clock and then it was discovered that the bend of Supervisor Hocking had not been delivered and he was compelled to go and get it. Finally at 11:29 o'clock J. A. Gilman called the board together as temporary chairman, all members then being present, together with District Attorney Rawline. County Clerk Murray, Assessor laukes and Geo. P. Thielen who was acting as assistant clerk.

"According to the county act the Board of Supervisors must meet today, for the first time, legally and officially," said Mr. Gliman. "The clerk has the bonds of the various supervisors and declares them all in order. As temporary chairman, I now declare the Board of Supervisors of Oahu County to be in session.

(Terk Murray then called the roll, each of the seven supervisors answering to their names. Mr. Ginnan then dec ared the first business in order to be the election of a permanent chair-

Hobinson placed in nomination

TATE Of J. A. Gilman. sure-visor Maboe here asked that a tem; - excy interpreter be appointed, so he can'd thoroughly understand the mentions of the board. His remarks were interpreted by Supervisor. Mr. Gilman saked if the shought this processory, before the elecof a chalmnan, to which Mahoe Bagush arguage, and thought it would

The Board of Supervisors for Oahu, had some important matters to bring before the board, particularly four

> Upon motion it was then decided to elect a temporary interpreter, and the Home Rulers suggested the name of John Wise. The Republicans proposed the name of Robt. N. Boyd, and Mr. Gilman invited him to take the position temporarily.

Mr. Mahoe then moved that before any further proceedings be taken, that rules for the government of the board be formulated, and suggested the adoption of the rules of the Legislature or some other body. He moved also that committees be appointed before a permanent chairman be chosen. "This is a business proposition,"

plied Mr. Gilman, "and there is no larger bond, although he still claims, need for all these formalities. We will take up more time with rules than with business, I move that we do business in a business-like way, as it is conducted by a business corporation and not waste time. We can make rules when we need them."

"I agree with the views of the chairman," said Supervisor Robinson. "We are here for business and not to waste time, and we don't want any rules like the Legislature had." Mr. Robinson then renewed his nom-

ination of Mr. Gliman and Supervisor the nominations be closed, and a vote by ballot was taken, the ballots being collected by Clerk Murray, who also announced the result. Mr. Hocking received the vote of himself and the three Home Rule supervisors, while Mr. Gilman was voted for by the three Republicans.

The chair was then relinquished to Mr. Hocking by Mr. Gilman.

HOCKING'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hocking in taking the chair said: 'Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and will endeavor to carry out the offices of the position to which I have been chosen in a fair and impartial manner, as much as lay in my power to do.

"There has been a great deal of talk of late, chieffy in the columns of the Advertiser, that I have bolted the Republican party and was dickering with the Home Rulers to be elected chairman. I want it distinctly understood that I take the chair without any conditions whatever. I was elected as a Republican on the Republican ticket, and will stand by the Republican par-

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Lucas here moved to take up the bonds of the assessor, but Mr. Gilman stated that the bond of the clerk must first be considered under the county Chairman Hocking stated that the bond of the clerk had been subdistrict attorney.

be taken as to the amount, Mr. Hocking replying that the county act fixed the amount at \$5,000. County Attorney Rawlins gave an opinion that Mr. Murray was required to give two bonds, one for \$10,000 as recorder and a second for \$5,000 as clerk. The bond given having been in a lump sum of \$15,000, the board decided that it would then taken to permit this to be done.

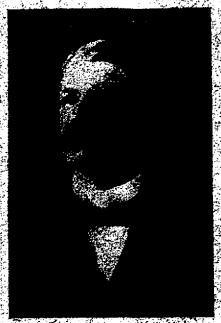
When Murray returned with the

proper bonds, they were approved, and then Supervisor Gilman moved that the bonds of sheriff, auditor, district attorney and surveyor be fixed as required by the county act. Mr. Mahoe wanted this interpreted and Lucas declared that it was a waste of time to interpret every little matter brought could understand the language as well as he could. The chair ruled the remarks out of order. Adjournment was then taken until two o'clock.

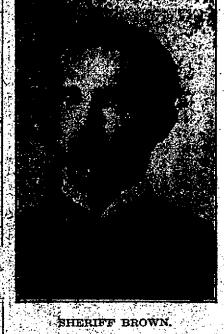
THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

Mahoe and Kealoha were late at the epening of the afternoon session, but septied that some wital questions might | came in before the actual transaction

> Supervisor Gliman moved immediate-In that the bond of the County Treasof the interpreter was appointed be fixed at \$250,000. Supervisor to fix it at such a ridiculously small,



SUPERVISOR HOCKING, CHAIR-MAN OF THE BOARD.









TREASURER DAMON.



AUDITOR SHERWOOD.

Mr. Gilman suggested that no action abide by Section 473, and fix the amount \$250,000." according to the best information in its | Supervisor Mahoe said he supported possession. He said that he did not the motion to make it \$20,000 and pointbelieve that from present appearances, ed out that the law plainly said this the Treasurer would have a large amount in his hands. The Tax Collective Treasurer was starting business withtor and License Collector both paid out any money at all and that a bond their collections over to the Treasurer, of \$250,000 was unnecessary. He said it have to be changed into two bonds to but he would be required to disburse would be time enough to consider raisit almost immediately, at least until ing the bond above \$20,000 when the June 20th when large income returns revenue began coming in. are made. Mr. Gilman said that he Supervisor Robinson stated that the believed \$250,000 would be sufficient to board must act upon the best informaprotect the County.

no books to show the amount collected said he knew of large corporations, repduring the past year, and he believed resenting millions of dollars, who bring in conforming with the County Act. in their taxes amounting to hundreds up. He said that Mahoe had been a He moved to fix it at the minimum— of thousands of dollars upon the list teacher of English in the schools and \$30,000. "Let it go at that," said Mr. day in a lump sum, and the bond Harvey, "until we find out the amount should be sufficient to cover this. in his hands. At present we are in A vote on the amendment fixing the the dark, unless we take the books of bond at \$20,000 was then taken. Mahoe the Territory and that does not follow Harvey and Kesioha voting "yes," and the County Act."

ment in fixing the bend," sold Super- three Harvey said that he first wished to be amount as \$20,000. The Superintendent ,

shown the amount of money handled of Public Works says that the water by the Treasurer during the past year. rates alone in the next two or three Mr. Gilman replied that the bond was months will amount to \$50,000. Then to be fixed at not less than the amount taxes and license fees are always comof money held by the Treasurer dur- ing in, and there is no sense in fixing ing any preceding year, and as he had a bond at all, if it is to be placed at mitted and the form approved by the held none during that time, the board \$20,000. I think we will be acting withwas compelled to use its discretion and in our duty if the bond is made

was sufficient. He contended that the

tion it could secure, and that is what Mr. Harvey replied that there were had been collected in the office. He

Hocking, Gilman, Robinson and Lucas voting "no." The motion fixing the "It is the duty of the Board of Su- amount at \$250,000 was carried by the pervisors to use its discretion and judg- same division on party lines, four to

THE ASSESSOR'S BOND

Supervisor Lucas then moved to fix (Continued on page 6)

IOWA'S STATE CAPITOL SUFFERS \$500,000 DAMAGE

Army and Navy Board Wants to Promptly Fortify Manila and Subig Bay.

Chicago Closes 5000 Public Halls to Await Fire Safeguards-Former Senator Hill Makes Caustic Speech Against Roosevelt.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CARLEGRAMS.)

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—A fire in the State capitol gutted the House of Representatives. Governor Cummins personally fought the flames. The damage done will reach \$500,000.

The State capitol building at Des Moines was a magnificent structure, erected at a cost of three million dollars and containing, in addition to the halls of the House and Senate, a State library comprising forty thousand volumes. The building was of stone situated in a big square on Capitol Hill, East Des Moines. The House of Representatives had walls sheathed with costly marble. The speaker's gallery, the press gallery and a large visitors. gallery of the House, in addition to the floor furniture, were made of wood. The gutted House is on the second floor, in the West wing of the building and beneath it were the offices of the State railroad commissioners and the valuable historical and horticultural collections of the State.

HURRY CALL TO FORTIFY MANILA AND SUBIG BAY

WASHINGTON, Jam 5-The Army and Navy Board recommends that Subig bay and not Manila be made the Philippine naval base. It also asks for prompt appropriations to fortify both Manila and Subig bay.

Over two years ago the War Department announced that the government had chosen Subig bay as the best adapted locality for a naval station in the Philippines. The site for the navy yards is in a little bay within Subig bay. It bears the name of Olongampo bay, and at the town of Olongampo the United States already has a force of marines, which was recently augmented on recommendation of Admiral Evans. Olongampo is perfectly landlocked, admits of fortifications that will make it absolutely impregnable, has a plentiful depth of water which is free from currents and wave action, and is forty miles from Manila by land and about sixty by water. It is intended to build a dry dock there large knough to accommodate the largest American vessel in Asiatic

CHICAGO HAS CLOSED 5000 PUBLIC HALLS

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—All public halls, numbering 5,000, have been closed in this city until the safety of occupants from fire is reasonably guaranteed. The order has left several thousand people

THE AFTERNOON BUDGET OF WORLD'S CABLE NEWS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.-Rev. J. M. Beard died here today. SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 4.—The Empress Dowager of Korea is

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4-The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision today holding that citizens of Porto Rico are not aliens.

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 4-Notwithstanding the active preparations for war the Government seems determined that Japan shall not initiate the conflict with Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided by a vote of seven to two to report favorably on the nomination of Leonard Wood as Major

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The nomination of Wm. H. Taft, recent Governor of the Philippines, to be Secretary of War, was sent to the Senate today by the President. With this is also

the nomination of Luke Wright as Governor of the Philippines and Commissioner Ide as Vice Governor. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4-President Roosevelt submitted a special message to Congress today dealing with the Panama

Canal situation. The message follows the lines of his former utterances at the opening of the session, and is accompanied by the correspondence with Commissioner Reyes and others connected with the Colombian and Panama Governments.

COUNTIES. WILL ASSUME CONTROL THIS MORNING

Supervisors of Oahu Will Go Slow Until the Supreme Court Passes on Case.

Formal Transfer of Sovereignty Will Not Be Made---Band Will Serenade Officers-Short Synopsis of County Act.

government, discussed since the first day of annexation and enacted into law after several unsuccessful attempts, will be formally inaugurated in the six counties of Hawaii.

The change in government will take place without ceremony, although at noon Captain Berger and the Territoriai band will serenade the new Oahu county officers. All the supervisors, and all of the county officers elected, excepting Assessor laukea, have qualified and will at once assume their new

The supervisors will organize with the election of J. A. Gilman as chairman. Harry E. Murray as clerk will record the proceedings of the board, and all the county officers will be present when the meeting is called to order in the Castle & Cooke hall. It is the plan of the supervisors to take no decisive action at this time, or until the Supreme Court passes upon the validity of the county act. While offices are to be established in the Young building, these will not be leased until the court decides finally that the county act is valid. " Only such action will be taken at today's meeting as will insure the continuance of the government with the least embarrassment and the smallest expense. There will be no of the Territorial officials and the county officers will quietly start work on their new duties.

The county officers who will have charge of Oahu's affairs are:

Supervisors, J. A. Gilman, A. Hock-Harvey, S. K. Mahoe and J. M. Keeloha.

County Sheriff-A. M. Brown. County Treasurer—S. E. Damon. County Attorney-William T. Raw-

County Assessor-Curtis Iaukea. County Clerk-Harry E. Murray.

County Auditor-Isaac Sherwood. County Surveyor-Chris. Willis.

THE CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.

A radical departure in the government of Hawaii is made in the county law; which is effective today. The changes from the territorial to a county form of government are sweeping. many of them being at present little understood. For instance, the Territory has no other source of revenue, sside from that derived through the county collections, excepting various small amounts which will not aggregate more than \$25,000 per month. The Territory is to receive the proceeds of a five mill tax, and each county may not assess for its own purposes a greater amount than five mills, which will leave the tax rate at its present fig-

The decision of the Supreme Court declaring invalid the section of the county act providing for a Board of Public Institutions leaves many of the prison, wharves, government buildings, etc., will remain now in the custody of the Superintendent of Public

POWER OF COUNTIES.

There are six counties in the new form of government, counting Kalawas which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

Counties are given general power to sue and be sued, to purchase and hold lands, make contracts, levy taxes, etc. No county can lend its credit to aid any person or corporation. County seats can be changed only upon vote of two-thirds of the electors.

The Supervisors in each county must meet today and elect a chairman. The county recorder acts as clerk. Meetings of the board are to be held on the first Tuesday in each month, to continue as long as there is business to transact.

SUPERVISORS' DUTIES.

The supervisors supervise the official conduct of all county officials, control public roads and works, excepting such as are left with the Territory. maintain hospitals, care for indigent and sick, can acquire real estate or water rights, must provide county

At ten o'clock this morning county | jails, hospitals and other buildings, audit county books, levy taxes, regulate public pounds, equalize assessments, fix salaries, not otherwise fixed, fill vacancies, appoint health officers under the supervision of the Board of Health, provide for the destruction of mongoose and other wild animals, nordous weeds, etc., provide for working of prisoners, and must enforce all police and sanitary regulations. The Board has judicial power in summoning witnesses and is prohibited from contracting liabilities in excess of its income for the fiscal year. The Board of Supervisors is also the equalizing board, and acts with a Territorial board in the same connection.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county treasurer takes the place of the Territorial treasurer in each county, receiving and paying money on certificate of the auditor. The sheriff practically assumes the duties of the various island sheriffs in the respective counties. He is also ex-officio county The district attorney is the prosecuting officer of the county and is also made a deputy of the Attorney General. County recorders act as clerks to the Boards of Supervisors and also take the place of the Registrar of Conveyances. The assessor takes the place of the present Territorial officials of the same name, reporting monthly to the county treas-The auditor audits all county

RAISING REVENUE Method of raising revenue is pro-

ided as follows: Section 186. There shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable rea and personal property within this Terformal delivery of office on the part ritory in each year, the following tax-

> First:-For Territorial revenue, five mills on the dollar, where no rate is directed by the Territorial Board of Equalization before the date in each year when the tax ought to be levied and assessed.

Second:-For County revenue for all ing, M. P. Robinson, John Lucas, F. R. | purposes there shall be levied annually a tax for the Board of Supervisors, of street is a place where a woman is unsuch a number of mills on each dollar der suspicion. A pane of glass was of the assessed valuation of the tax- covered with a cardboard. I had workable property of the County, as shall, together with the income tax, the poll tax, and the specific tax on personal property and the income from all other slash at my hand with a knife." sources, raise sufficient revenue for the payment of the expenses of the Coun-

ty for such year, provided, however, that until the number of mills on each dollar shall have been enacted as provided in sub-division 3 of this Section at the rate of tax to be assessed by the Board of Supervisors of each County shall not exceed the rate of five (5) mills on the dollar.

Third:-It shall be the duty of the next regular session of the Legislature of the Territory to enact a limitation of the number of mills which may be levied by the Territorial Board of Equalization in each year for Territorial purposes, and by the Board of Supervisors in each year for County

Section 187. All laws of the Territory now in force, prescribing what persons shall pay taxes, on what property taxes shall be levied, and what property shall be exempt from taxation; and all laws of the Territory now in force relative to any speclfic tax, and the amount thereof, from persons, or on personal property, without reference to valuation; and all laws of the Territory now in force relative bureaus to have been taken over by to the manner of fixing the value of that body in a state of confusion. The property for the purposes of taxation, except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall for those purposes remain in full force and effect. In determining what person shall pay taxes, what property shall be subject to taxation. what property shall be exempt from taxation, what specific tax shall be exacted from persons, or on designated personal property, without reference to valuation, and the value of all property for the purposes of taxation, the taxation officers of the several counties shall be governed by the said Territorial laws.

Section 188. All personal property shall be listed in the County where it may be on the first day of January of the then current year; but if the owner or owners thereof reside out of this Territory, or fall to return his or their property to the Assessor, it shall be listed, assessed and taxed where it then may be.

There is also a change in the income iax law, the exemption having been increased to \$1800 per annum. There is some conflict, as to the manner of collecting the income tax for the six

(Continued on Page L)

Routing Disorderly Houses.

The disorderly houses spoken of in yesterday's Advertiser have been quiet places, says the police, to a large extent for the past week, or since the raid on Mrs. Howard's house on Beretanla street. The women caught at Mrs. Howard's were the same ones who frequented the house of Adams lane and the one on Garden lane.

The location of the two houses was general in yesterday's Advertiser. The one on Adams lane is on the Walkiki side of the lane, the second below the Pacific Club. The one on Garden lane abuts the rear of the Pacific Hotel and s practically connected with it.

The same crowd of women infested all three places mentioned, but all have been quiet since the Howard raid. About ten days ago the woman who seemed to be in charge of the resort on Adams lane, was taken ill. The woman's groans, following upon a series of disorderly noises to which the neighbors had been subjected, created the idea that another orgy was on. A loud pounding on the veranda added to the list of noises and the police were notified. It developed, however, that the pounding was that of breaking ice for the sufferer.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth state that not only himself, but his detectives, have watched the house on various occasions, but at no time did they find that the place was other than or derly.

"Before I got the note from the lads mentioned in the Advertiser," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday, "I had heard the place was not what it ought to be, and have watched it several nights. One night we got a telephone message that there was a rough house there. I went up and found a girl had been taken very sick and ice had been broken on the front verandu for her use. Another time a message came and I responded at once, but on arrival no one was there. The woman that had the place is now in the hos-

"I did get a letter from the lady mentioned in the Advertiser, asking me to see her in the afternoon. The latter was sent to me by mail and I received it in the evening. I was busy then and could not see her. She did not state what she wanted to see me for and I thought it referred to her sor whom she wished me to care for while he was intoxicated. The catching of these people is not so easy as people imagine. We have to go on the premises, tiptoeing about, and take chance of being shot. To get evidence of this nature, requires us to look through any opening into a room we can find. The house was undoubtedly a questionable

resort. er this kind of houses. On Pauahi ed a hole through the cardboard and was gently pulling the curtain aside, when a person in the room made of

The same night the Deputy and his officers raided a well known block in the central portion of town and while obtaining evidence by standing on a box, the latter overturned, and the officer fell, alarming the whole house. A room which had been under suspicion for sometime was broken into and the Deputy was surprised to find then that it was occupied by a young Hawaiian husband and wife who had rented it The officers are constantly open to suits for damages for entering premises without warrants, and there are ninety-nine difficulties in the way of obtaining bona fide evidence against/one

The police are aware of the presence of some of the social pest-holes but it often requires time to obtain results will suffice to break up the which places.

to convict.

The places on Adams lane and Garden lane will probably be no longer under the suspicion of being disorderly

WAR CORRESPON-DENTS EXPECTED FISH CASTS ARE

War correspondents for the leading newspapers of the United States may be expected to pass through Honolulu The Siberia is due to sail from San Francisco January 8, which gives five days leeway for newspapers to appoint their war representatives should the war break out before the date of sailing. The only other through vessel from San Francisco this month is the Coptic due in Honolulu January 22.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggusts. Benson, Smith A Co., agents for Hawali.

Mother-"Why don't you behave better to your teacher?" Tommy "Why.
I'm as kind to her as J kin be." Moth-Tommy-"Yes'm. er-"You are?" Every time she licks me I cry as loud ing all those old things?" She-"Lest as I kin so's to make her believe she's we forget-lest we forget."-Brooklyn hurtin' me."-Philadelphia Ledger.

COMMITTEE

Are Seeking Jobs.

The Republican Gounty Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday morning at headquarters and passed upon a number of new applications for offices under the county organization The applicants were, only for minor positions of road lunas and clerks, and were all endorsed. Two clerks who had been suspended from the office of the Registrar of Conveyances were endorsed for positions under Clerk Mur-

The applications of both J. Batchelor and Gus Rose for the position of license clerk under Treasurer Damon were again considered on the report of the committee, and both were endorsed It is understood that only the license inspector will be continued in office and Batchelor is to retain his place.

The name of Avon Crook was again brought up for the position of assistant to the County Attorney, and was again laid on the table, by an almost unanimous vote. The name of C. F. Clemons, an attorney in Judge Whiting's office, was endorsed for the position. Judge J. L. Kaulukou also presented his name for consideration as assistant attorney, but action upon it was post poned, as Kaulukou had not sent along the endorsement of his district and precinct committee. It is understood that J. A. Matthewman, who is appearing in the County Act case, will get the position, if he is willing to accept.

Neither the name of Charles Clark or Chas. Wilson was brought up at yesterday's meeting, and it is stated authoritatively that neither of them will get the committee endorsement H. C. Vida is said to be slated for the position of road supervisor.

There is unlikely to be any changes in the police department, and C. F. Chillingworth is said to be certain of e-appointment under Sheriff Brown The police will also be continued, practically as they now are. Quite a bunch of names were considered for positions as lunas and clerks in minor positions and were endorsed without exception.

DISORDERLY HOUSES IN HEART OF CITY

A lady resident of Union street has complained to the Advertiser of two disorderly houses that have become established in that neighborhood. One is in Adams Isne, the other in Garden lane. The orgies in those places constitute a nightly disturbance and children passing along even in broad daylight are witnesses of such diversions as hair-pulling matches between two women who are supposed to conduct the establishments. Hacks block the lanes every night, and their drivers refuse to move on when requested.

The names of the lessees of the houses are known. Two complaints in writing to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, one last Sunday inviting him to go to the writer's house and observe the disturbances for himself, have so far met with no response.

Attorney W. S. Fleming of the Attorney General's department also had his attention called to the locality and he went to the police station with a complaint on behalf of the respectable residents of the neighborhood. Since then Mr. Fleming has gone to one of the other islands on business and nothing has come of his intervention.

It is part of the social nuisance to which Judge Gear's grand jury called attention without going further. Judge Robinson, it is expected, will introduce the subject pointedly in the charge to his grand jury tomorrow morning.

The locality here referred to has long been one of the most respectable residence and lodging house sections of Honolulu. The Pacific Club stands in Catholic Mission is upon its borders.

ON EXHIBITION

The casts made of Hawaiian fishes by shortly en route to Japan, if war in J. W. Thompson, the famous artist, for the Far East is declared presently, exhibition at St. Louis, have been placed in the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. The casts, twenty-six in number, are lifelike reproductions of although true to nature, that it is hard to believe that the painting is natural. The casts were made from live fish, and the painting was also done from a living model, often requiring months to twelve dollars." secure just the fish wanted. The signature of J. W. Thompson upon each cast attests the genuineness of the coltruthfulness.

The fish may remain on exhibition at the tourist beadquarters if it is finally decided to make no exhibit at St. Louis.

Post-nuptial: He (whose wife has been reading some of his old love-letters to ber)-"What is the use of keep-

THE COUNTY & THE CRUISER SOUADRON TOUCHES AT MIDWAY

Police Have Difficulty Endorses Men Who Flagship New Orleans Sent a Boat Ashore With Mail for Cable Colony-No Change in Destination for Warships.

> Admiral Cooper's squadron arrived at Midway Island at noon yesterday and departed for Guam at 5 in the afternoon. The squadron arrived intact, the flagship New Orleans standing close in while Raleigh, Albany and Cincinnati stood out quite a distance, The New Orleans sent a boat ashore with mail and supplies for the cable colony, and took away mail which will be carried to Grain and thence to Manila, unless a vessel is encountered at Guam heading for Honoluly.

> As far can be learned there was no change in the destination of the cruisers, despite the rumors of war between Japan and Russia, and they will continue on to Cavite.

> The officer in charge of the boat reported all well on board the vessels of the squadron.

IAUKEA INTENDS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF TAX OFFICE

And the Supervisors May Be Required to Get the Police to Put Him Out---Will Tender a Bond of \$30,000.

let the assessor serve, until the prop The Board of Supervisors is expecting trouble with Curtis Iaukes, the county assessor-elect. And Iaukes. does not intend to disappoint them. Acting upon the advice of his attor-

ney, Judge W. A. Whiting, Mr. Iaukes will this morning tender to the Board of Supervisors his bond in the amount of \$30,000. He will then proceed to take possession of the tax office if the present program is carried out. Treasurer Kepolkai, with whom laukea has had several consultations lately, will, it is said, surrender the tax office to the newly elected assessor. His reported refusal to turn over the tax office and other bureaus under him to the supervisors is said to have been due to his belief that lackes has not been given a square deal. The supervisors, however, do not expect that Kepoikai will surrender the tax office to laukea unless he has qualified, and his r low Tf Tourses tokes of pervisors as to his bond, the latter body curity for \$300,000. Each bond will in all probability take possession sary to use force in doing so. The entire bond, and there are not use

to qualify under the county act and if he has not done so within that time. the supervisors can then proceed to elect a man in his place. At the meeting today some action may be taken towards reducing laukea's bond, or increasing that of Treasurer Danson Judge Whiting's opinion is reported to be that the county law requires saly a \$30,000 bond for the first year, and he had advised laukes to tender that amount and then assume his effice laukea, as a matter of fact, has already assumed some of the functions of tax assessor, in sending out face tax blanks. He is asking returns for the six months just ended, which it was held formerly would not be col-

bond has been filed. He has ten days

lected. The Auditor consequently made out no blanks for that period and laukes had the work done self although the law requires the the Territorial Auditor shall do all the work of this kind.

The Supervisors expect trouble today and there is likely to be a lively time bond has been approved as required before the question of lauken's bond is settled. The refusal of the secety office, without having satisfied the Su- almost impossible for him to get who goes surety for him is require of the office, even if it becomes neces- to own real estate to the amount of the Supervisors as responsible for the con- men in the Territory who would be duct of the tax office do not intend to able to qualify on that condition.

THE BYSTANDER

The War Department disposed of Judge Little's G. A. R. bluff without marks trouble, but it is not the only one that will have its tire punctured in case Little really seeks reappointment. When Little became Territorial Circuit Judge he wasn't known here to any great extent; but since then his record has been probed to the bottom. I recall a man whose creditors had his back yard probed for a deposit of revolutionary gold which he claimed was there and the first thing struck was a set of tools belonging to a neighbor, the second was a counterfeiter's plant and the third was a dead mule. The result disappointed the creditors mightily and greatly embarrassed the owner of the property who had been banking on his gold reserve. I only mention the matter as a solace to Little who may feel that the probe is a torture invented especially for him and his. There have been others.

It could not be mentioned while the fleet was here but it is being told with amusement now. Admiral Bob, as becomes a sick man of large responsibilities. has grown to be the crustiest man in the Navy and life on the flagship is no flowery bed of ease. Neither is it in the fleet. An example of the way Admiral Bob has endeared himself to his fellow-seafarers occurred while one of the other battleships hesitated about following his into the harbor. Her captain slacked up the heart of the main block, and the and signalled his doubts about the depth. The Admiral's wig-wag in reply was characteristic: "If you don't dare bring the ship in yourself get one of your offcers to do it."

> A Society for the Prevention of Crime, employing a first-class detective to get evidence, would make things warm for a variety of disreputable places in this town which seem to flourish in spite of Grand Juries and the law.

"I don't know who I am working for," said Andy Brown, Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works, a dozen times yesterday afternoon. The answer was made to an off-repeated remark that Brown didn't know whether he was county or Territorial official any more. It is true of Brown as well as scores of other the highly colored Hawalian fishes. In officials of the Territory. The legislature made no provision for the first days of fact some of the coloring is so vivid. the new year, the time elapsing when the Territorial appropriations ended and the county is to assume the expense. "I don't know whether I've got a job at all," continued Brown. "But I won't complain, I made twelve dollars yesterday as today serving on coroner's juries. But I don't know who is going to pay me the

A friend of mine, talking about the Iroquois theater fire, says that a scheme oring, his reputation as a painter of ought to be devised to make all the seats collapse on the floor by 2 simple turn of a fish life being the guarantee of its crank, leaving the crowd plenty of space to surge around in. I can imagine that such a plan would work whenever the theater people wanted to bring down the house, and it might possibly do well in panies. A better way it seems to me would be to make theater aisles wider, permit no theaters to be built in a block but only on corners or by themselves so that there could be ample exits on at least two sides; and adopt the German system of testing the fire-proof curtain during every play. Water under pressure, with hose attachments, might be put in the orchestra space and the musicians drilled to turn streams loose on the stage the minute fire broke out. Some of the orchestra men are better adapted to potting out fires than they are to producing melody anyhow.

MILLIONS IN

Bear Lewis of the firm of Lewis Ca, who a few months ago agitated a segar refinery to be owned by Hawai-San planters, has not lost faith in the merits of the proposition. Yesterday he called an Advertiser reporter into that firm's office in the Lewers & Cooke building and showed him a letter received by a member of the firm this week, from which the following extract is taken by permission:

"I thought it would interest you to get certain figures from our competitors In the West Indies. Just now I recoived a report from a large central in Ports Rico, and I find that marketing their sugar which includes the freight P. R. to New York costs them \$4.43 per

ton of sugar "I also learn, what you may have heard before this, that Cuban sugar Yerk for \$1.52 How about reciprocity and tariff reduction for Cuba? The quicker the Hawnilan planters wake up and make their own refined augar the better for them."

Mr. Lewis, referring to his forme published opinions on the matter, took considu to correct a wrong impression that went abroad, being that he advocated baving the proposed sugar refinery at Honolulu. His idea was to lo-cate it on the mainland.

"I still feel," Mr. Lewis said, "that the planters of these Islands should come together as a unit and form one large corporation. If all could not be brought in say two-thirds of them. They should build a refinery at New Fork or Philadelphia, manufacture their own sugar into refined shape and sell if through the proper channels of trade. There is no question in my mind as to selling our sugar in refined shape. We could not only dispose of 100,000 tons of refined sugar annually, but, I am satisfied, twice as much.

"If our sugar interests could be brought together-that is, our different planters and refine our own sugar for the open markets, it would bring millions of dollars annually to these Islands which we are not now getting.

"The Trust has mude millions of dollars out of our sugar. Why should not we take that wealth to ourselves? Just think, you have a staple article to market, almost as staple as flour. You tire not selling a label of take medicine, but a necessary of life. While dependent on the Trust for the marketing of our raw sugar, our planters are liable to be cinched in prices from time to fime. With refined sugar for our whip hand, the Trust would be limited in power to hurt us. If it met us with a price-cutting war, our loss in the game would be only the refinery profit that we do not get now anyway.

Although I did mention Hono-

Inlu formerly as a possible location, New York or Philadelphia was what I principally had in mind. I claimed your should be able to sell your output. in the large markets of the East. At the same time I maintain that a refinery at Honolulu is not an imprac-If you should build a large refinery here, it would employ hundreds of men and women and create a large amount of business activity in Honolulu.

'As to an objection mooted that refined sugar is liable to caking on sea voyages, I have handled a great deal of the article and seen lots of Hongkorg granulated that had made long ocean voyages. I have never seen any if some sugar had been shipped at one time around the Horn to New York from California and on arrival found to have caked, this must have been damaged in some way-possibly got wet. I have asked persons thoroughly posted on granulated sugar shipped on long voyages and they, too, say that if properly handled it will

Bo far as concerns the refinery built closed down after operating but a short time, the fact can easily be extwo or three Hawaiian sugar agents would have resulted differently. The planters would have won their fight to = certainty.

To me it seems that, if all the planters here would unite and handle their output through one channel, the net earnings to the plantation shareholders would be materially in-

KEPOIKAI RAISES FRESH ARGUMENT

Treasurer Kepolical will abide by the should imply authority of the Territory to turn over public, property to the county, and make no further contest to preserve the water and light plants, with their revenue, for the benefit of

In a final brief filed by Treasurer Keby the Legislature. The question is

"Was it (decentralisation) to be car-

As eleborate argument for the affirmerive of the latter proposition is made, even though they rise in rose-colored hope and often fall in dead ashes.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YEAR'S BEQUESTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Half a dozen public institutions of Honolulu received welcome New Year's gifts in the form of bequests which the late Jos. B. Atherton left for his widow to carry out.) Not all of these institutions have yet received notice of what is in store for them, and the be impaired by the reduction in force contemplated, it is considered announcement this morning will come as a surprise to them.

Following the principle of Mr. Atherton in life, his widow in carrying out his wishes, requested that as little publicity as possible he given to the method of acquiescence with the testator's desires. Altogether, however, a good many thousands of dollars will be distributed for the aid of educational, religious and charitable purposes in accordance with Mr. Atherton's request,

Mr. Atherton made no charitable bequests in his will but instead left this work to his wife, the will providing that she have "the ber, twelve, but the salaries will be cut from \$100 to \$70 each, per bestowing of such gits as she may deem fitting and proper to relatives, friends, and for religious, charitable and educational purposes, referring her for guidance as to my wishes to our conversations on the subject."

The institutions remembered in accordance with the wishes expressed in these conversations are the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu Library Association, the Kawaiahao Seminary Association, the American Relief Society and some smaller bequests.

To the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the largest amount is given, exceeding \$10,000. In addition to this, Mr. Atherton, while on his death bed, paid an overdraft against the society for a large amount.

To the Y. M., C. A. the amount of \$10,000 was given in bonds, the income to be used in paying the salary of the General Secretary, The endowment fund of the Y. M. C. A. amounts to \$17,000.

To the Honolulu Library Association the next largest amount was given, while to the other societies named lesser amounts are

Mr. Chas. Atherton stated yesterday that it was always his father's wish that his charitable bequests be not known, and it was his idea in declining to give information, other than of the names of the institutions to be benefited, to respect that desire.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

In the United States, especially, business is largely transacted by resolutions. Commerce and finance in this form express conclusions, which affect the markets of the world. Even festivities and social pleasures of all kinds are often formulated in preambles and their resolving sequences. Congress and legislatures, State and Territorial, are much given to this mode of recording definite conclusions, on which war or peace, adversity or prosperity, may often depend. In Hawaii, which is filled with limited corporations and analogous organizations, the results of debate are usually conveyed by resolutions.

As a general thing, resolutions of the kind mentioned are preceded by careful deliberation, embody mature decisions, and are carried into effect. It is otherwise, however, with the resolves of individuals, which are conceived and promuigated with the birth of each New Year., Indeed this class of promises is often treated with contempt, on the ground that, like pie crust, they are made only to be broken. This, however, is not universally, perhaps not even generally true. New Year resolutions are often kept, at least for a time, and produce modifications, occasionally changes or even transformations in character. When we stop to consider even cursorily, it is a remarkable fact, a demonstration of the moral instincts of the human race, that no man or woman ever proposes, on New Year's Day, to become worse during the following year. Under every such resolution, whether limited in time or designed to be permanent, there is an effort at improvement, an aspiration towards a higher standard of living. A man, who is not necessarily a drunkard, but is conscious of alcoholic repletion, makes up his mind to be total abstainer for sixty or ninety days or for some shorter or longer definite period. His underlying motive is self-elevation, for, in the mere intention temporarily to reform, he recognizes the fact that excess and brutalization go together, and there is some clean ideal in his mind, which he has the ambition to approach. Efforts at relief from narcosis, or the use of drugs or the abuse of foods or luxuries, the first effect of which is sedative and the second exciting, from gambling, which infects the roots of industry and manliness, or from other vices, unnecessary of definition, are all within the same category or classification. Every owned no land, and no property that resolution that attacks the grosser appetites and aims at the renovation of the their chiefs could not rob them of at body, the mind or the soul, and particularly all three, is in itself a mark of will; there was no inducement to save progress, however faint, and, if acted upon even for a brief period, still more if literally fulfilled, marks a distinct advance, not only in the individual but in hu- and chiefs as well, spread the dark and manity at large, for man is a social animal and the conduct and the character of abject fear of the sorcerers, whose each unit affect the entire genus.

New Year's resolutions, therefore, should not be condemned but encouraged. that had caked. To me it seems that Perhaps the best resolution an American could form for the year 1904 might be tersely stated in these words: "Resolved: That I will be a self-respecting citizen," a generalization that appeals to all the best tendencies of an educated and improving population. To give point, however, to the form suggested, it may be stated that, notwithstanding the upward tendency of mankind, in 1904, the inclusive drink question is still a central interest. It is told of a priest who desired to commit a sin, with the minimum injury to himself and his parishioners, that he deliberated long upon the selection of wine, cards or a grosser impurity, and decided upon wine, as he thought he could lock himself up and bear the total consequences of his excess. He fried the experiment, and very soon became saturated with the intely at Crockett, California, being three forms of evil. The narrative exemplifies a deep truth, for associated vices

are of a closer blend than associated charities.

It has been mentioned in these columns that, within the last fifty years and refinery was started, there were only progressively, while drunkenness in ordinary life has been diminished, it has become specially unfashionable and has been specially tabooed in what are considered that went into the corporation. Had the higher social tircles. Indeed it is difficult to realize that it was ever tolerated, all or most all of them gone in, it as it unquestionably was. It is hard to imagine Don Quixote, Colonel Newcome or Sir Charles Grandison, who are types of gentlemen, intoxicated in the presence of ladies and still harder to conceive of ladies intoxicated in the presence of gentlemen, or, for that matter of the higher representatives of either sex inebriated in isolation or in the presence of each other. If the loftier specimens of the race, who are among the social leaders, possess the gentleness and the pure manners that spring from clean hearts and uncontaminated brains scenes of this kind are impossible. It is beyond cavil that the coarser sex, for many years, has been held within bounds, defined by an essential conventionalism. A military or naval officer, who forgets himself at a dinner or a ball or any social function, is now in danger of being stripped of his uniform, and a civilian is forced to respect the proprieties, which are ordinarily observed through voluntary self-restraint.

It is claimed by some distinguished writers in other quarters of the globe that treaties with her as a favored nation. the habit of excess, which formerly prevailed, has not been driven into obscurity but socially equalized by the transfer of part of the burden to the better half of the 'higher classes," as they are termed, and that women, old and middle aged, if they exist, and the young and fair buds upon the social tree, have become more absorbent. It has been even asserted, and parts of the United States have not decision of the Supreme Court, if it been exempted, that there are highly aristocratic and exclusive circles, where strong cocktails are an ordinary preliminary to feasts and the clinking of glasses and boisterous songs their usual accompaniment, varied by the inhalation of cigarettes and the curling smoke issuing from delicate nostrils. Such claims must be the inventions of vivid masculine imaginations, inspired by envy, in an age when Woman Organized has become one of the chief factors in progress. The journalistic drudge, who labors for the world during the hours usually set apart for sleep and recreation, is not an infallible judge of such matters, but his intuitions are offended by such malignant slanders. The cesspools of human life have not been pastkal's counsel, Kinney, McClanahan & entirely drained, and their putrid odors still vex the pure air that floats invisibly Cooper, it is contended that the Organic over the earth. But the stratification of humanity, in all its layers, comprises Act, while authorising the establish- mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, who will raise and not lower the standards ment of counties and districts, did not to which they point their sons, their husbands, their brothers and their fathers, contemplate an elective system of cours who will avoid even the appearance of degeneracy and who will retain that exty government such as the one enacted quisite bloom of modesty that, once lost, may be replaced by principle but can never be restored with the freshness and the beauty with which it was originally

endowed. Blue laws and pharisaical observances have been shed from the social cuticle, ered to the extent of electing large but the richer and more enduring elements of Puritanism have coalesced with the boards in the various islands, or was it fine impulses of the Cavalier, and the product is the sensitive, cultured and balwely to be carried to the extent of anced lady and gentleman of the Twentieth Century, who are not limited to any giveng each island a local government specialized class and who, retaining their separate characteristics and exercising individual officers residing their individual functions, can and will get merge in improving labor and in inno-

cent and re-vivilying gaiety. This upward tendency is reinforced and intensified by New Year resolutions,

BOARD OF HEALTH MAKES A CUT OF ONE THIRD

The Board of Health will make a cut of one third in its appropriations in carrying out the plan of economy inaugurated by Governor Carter. While the efficiency of the health department will that the measure is only a temporary one to meet the emergency.

The cut decided on will effect a saving of thirty-three per cent in the appropriation made by the Legislature. The measures decided upon call for the cutting out entirely of the list of government physicians, also the chief health officer, and one or more clerks in the Board of Health offices.

It was decided to maintain the inspectors at their present nummonth. A reduction in the salary of guards at the insane asylum will be made from \$50 to \$35 per month.

The government dispensary is to be closed entirely and the free distribution of medicines to the indigent, and of medical services will also be eliminated. There will also probably be a reduction in the amount of rations issued at the settlement, which the Legislature unnecessarily increased.

The question of subsidies to hospitals has been left open, having been referred to the Attorney General for a legal opinion as to the right of the government to refuse to pay these amounts.

In the general plan of economy, making necessary the cutting out of the chief health officer, Dr. Pratt is to be offered the position of chief sanitary inspector. No reduction in salaries can be made in any departments of the Territory, where the salary has been fixed by the Legislature.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The reductions finally decided upon in the land court leaves the expense of that department now, only the salary of the judge, and of the clerk, who has been cut from \$150 to \$75 per month. The surveyor, stenographer, deputy registrar and deputy clerk have been dropped out.

In the Attorney General's Department one of the assistants, Noah Aluli, has been dropped and other changes are contemplated.

HOW HAWAIIAN PEOPLE WERE WON FROM SAVAGERY

following interesting article to the cur- and strength to turn the hearts of inrent Friend:

When Bingham and Thurston, with their associate missionaries, arrived in Hawaii in 1820, they found the 150,000 Hawaiians a nation of depressed serfs, under oppressive and arrogant chiefs. They were deeply degraded in morals. Social impurity was universal, and enhanced by the presence of a multitude of careless and dissolute seamen. Drunken rioting was prevalent; the royal princes and their consorts were very commonly found debauched with Hauor.

While under the lead of the wise and able Kamehameha civil order prevalled, and life and personal security were generally safe. The common people were exceedingly poor; they

Worst of all, over the whole people, power to bewitch and destroy held all in constant dread. Such was the barbarian depression of the Hawaiians when the Gospel of Christ arrived here to deliver and elevate them, and the missionaries fell actively to work, aided by many successive bands of help-

What was the result of those labors? No labora were ever more fruitful, no result more wonderful and gratifying converts. A new nation was born in Within two decades more than onethird of the adults had come into personal and joyful allegiance to the Lord, and the rulers had earnestly begun to frame civilized statutes. Be- for all higher and better things, sowhole people had been set free, and endowed with lands and advanced Civil Rights. A Liberal Constitution had first Christianised. been enacted. Parliamentary Government had been fully organized. The common people had all received possession of their lands in fee simple.

In less than thirty years Hawait stood before the world as a substantially civilized nation. Before 1850, so complete was the development of civilized institutions, of Legislature and Courts, of Law and Justice, of systematic and economical administration, and wayward heart to be turned to the that the Great Powers of the world gladly united in the acknowledgment of the independence of Hawsii, and in Now, we have to ask, how was this reform and renovation accomplished? What was the method of healing applied to cure the deep and destroying malady of heathenism? - How was a barbarous and hopeless people lifted so quickly into light and hope and liberty and prosperity? How did they become in thirty years clothed and enriched, and free? And what is the lesson taught by this marvellously successful process of the reclamation of a nation?

The answer is one that sends confusion upon this new modern cry, that men's minds are not to be turned upon their own personal salvation after the old-fashioned religious war, but are to set directly upon saving society from its evils, and uplifting one another. To sesk one's own salvation, we are told is pure seifishmess. The first thing is to set men altruistically to lifting one another out of the mire. It was not by any such doctrine or practice that Hawaii was lifted out of the mire of beathenism and set upon fin feet al an enlightened people.

The missionaries at once wrought sealously in the old-fashioned Gospel

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop contributed the method. They sought with all faith dividual men and women first of all to the Living and Holy God. They labored to enlighten the people religiously, and make them hear the gracious

call of God to become His children in His son Jesus Christ. They strove to teach them to fear God and Him only. to seek His eternal salvation in life and in death. They held before them the Heaven of blessedness and the Hell of perdition, and urged each one to embrace the great salvation, and find sonship and peace through repentance from sin and faith in the Lord and Savior. They taught the people in every pos-

sible way, by books, by literature, by training schools, by example, in the arts of life, in the social duties. But the great emphasis was daily and always upon the duty and need of coming to God through the Lord Jesus Christ, and finding full salvation. This done, all the rest that was needful would follow. Especially would all altruistic effort spontaneously follow. The saved sinner, rejoicing in God's mercy and Jesus' love, at once and eagerly turns to convert and save his brother and neighbor.

The Hawalians were receptive. They heartily received and obeyed the Gospel preached to them. In eighteen years the Truth had penetrated their minds, the Holy Spirit descended in great power upon the churches already gathered, and the people poured in in hundreds and thousands of ardent a day. The great revolution was effectively accomplished. Set right toward God and His law, the people eagerly and ardently sought together fore the third decade was finished the cistly and politically. And another decade saw the Hawalians standing on their feet as a civilized nation, because

> What is our lesson from this? Is it not our perpetual and enduring lesson for all effective reform and uplifting in all strate of society, that the first and essential thing to be done is to set the individual man straight with God and Eternity? Before all else, the spiritual nature of the man is to be awakened, the blind eye to be opened and the deaf ear to be unstopped, the evil choice of good in the fear of God, and the faith of His salvation. The fallen, the sunken, the bemired, the maimed and debauched souls will not, cannot, be brought up into cleanness and light until the Héavenly light of Christ finds entrance into them and they are brought into intercourse with the Divine and the Eternal

> That great Redemption of Hawali sixty years ago, let it be studied and pondered, a notable and fruitful lesson for the Yedemption of society, everywhere. First of all, bring the individual into communion with God as a saved soul. Then will be become a center of uplifting to all around him, 9, E, B,

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs.

M. A. Clark, of Timberry Range, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wanderful benefit I have received from your valuable medcines. I suffered from a severe coug for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Ram-One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bee A Co., agents for Hawall

Shoots Himself Through Head New Year's Morning.

Depressed probably to dementia by physical troubles, William S. Hancock committed suicide at the Hawaiian Hotel about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He used a pistol and sent a bullet through his head, shattering his skull in a terrible manner. When found he was at the point of death. A 45-caliber Colt pistol was lying on his breast and a small mirror on the right side of the bed near his hand.

A Chinese servant called Hancock at 10 o'clock, when he got up and told the servant to come back in half an hour, when he would be at breakfast, to make up the room. The boy returned a few minutes before 11 o'clock and discovered Hancock lying on the bed in a pool of blood. One chamber boy ran immediately to the cottage of Dr. Walters on the premises, while another one went to the office and reported to the chief clerk what he had seen. The clerk supposing it was a hemorrhage of the lungs also rushed to call Dr. Walters. Although going to the man's room at once, the doctor was only in time to see Hancock give a few dying gasps. He saw at once that it was a case of a pistol shot through the brain. The result of the wound was interesting from the fact that five bones were fractured-both parietal. both temporal and the frontal.

Dr. Walters directed the hotel clerk to send at once for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, which was done and the Deputy Sheriff on arrival took charge of the body. He was soon followed by High Sheriff Brown with a coroner's jury, which viewed the body and adjourned until 12:39 today. The body was then turned over to H. H. Willlame, undertaker.

Some of the fellow passengers of Hancock in the Ventura occupied rooms in the same cottage with him and had been chatting on the versads since 9 o'clock that morning until the time of the tragedy. When asked about a pistol report, they stated they must have heard one but supposed it to have been from a large firecracker such as those that were going off all morning. They were greatly shocked when they heard from the servants what had happened in the room directly over their heads. These gentlemen had seen Hancock at midnight previous, when he was out to see the New Year's Eve celebration. He then had a pistol in his hand, which he fired off as if taking part in the racket all over town.

On Wednesday last Col. Macfarlane advised Hancock to go to Kona in the next Mauna Loa for the benefit of his lungs. Allan Herbert had also advised him the same way. His reply was that climate could do him no good. as his stomach was all gone and he had no one to blame but himself. The only physician Hancock had consuited was Dr. Noblitt, who promised to give him a consultation but did not find opportunity for it.

Hancock arrived here in the steamer Ventura about two weeks ago, registering from New Orleans. He was in bad health from heart, lung and stomach troubles, and addicted to both cigarettes and morphine. In his room after he had done for himself, the stumps of twenty-eight cigarettes were found strewed around. His effects were in great confusion and he had destroyed all letters and photographs in his possession by consigning them to the hotel kitchen stove on New Year's eve.

A wardrobe of clothes pertaining to a gentleman of good position was left by the dead man. At his death he was dressed in pajamas. People who became acquainted with him on his Voyage hither and since his arrival speak kindly of Hancock's general demeanor and disposition. He gave his age as 22 years.

PORTUGUESE HOLD A CELEBRATION

The Portuguese Mutual Benefit Bociety of Hawaii celebrated its twentysecond anniversary on New Year's Day with various ceremonies and demon-

strations. At 5:30 in the morning a salute was fired at the club house, Alapai street, and a flag-holsting ceremony held at the same place.

The society left the club house in a body at \$:30 and marched by way of Alapai and Beretania streets to the Catholic cathedral, where the members heard mass. After the service the se ciuty again formed in line of procession and marched back to its hall by way of Fort, Vineyard, Nuuanu, Pauca, Punchbowl and Lusitana streets. The Concordia band beaded the procession go-

ing and coming. After returning to the club house, the society was addressed briefly in turn by its president, J. Silva, who sketched the history of its organization; Senkor A. de Soura Capavarro, Portuguese consul, and V. O. Telxeirs. The remainder of the day was spent in a sociable way, refreshments being serve! at the club house.

Favailantiazen

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TUESDAY : : : JANUARY

Manageh

A VALUABLE MARKET

The value of South Africa as a market is the subject of some special attention at the present time by reason of a report upon that subject recently presented to the British Parliament This report shows that the British colenten in South Africa have become of greater importance than any other of the British colonies except India. "Ter igs :ago," it says, "Great Britain Apportato South Africa were valued at at Hitle under nine million Doungs sterling; last wear they almost reached twenty-six millions. In 1892 South Afries stood sixth on the list of Great Britain's cuatomers; last year she shoo accord, and was only beaten by India It is no rash prediction that this year she will pass India and stand first on the list as the largest buyer in the world of the produce and manufactures of the mother country.

This statement of the great importance and rapidly growing importance of South Africa as an importing soun-try lends especial interest to some fig. Commerce and Labor through As Bureau of Statistics, showing the growth of exports from the United States to British Africa and to Africa the exports from the United States to British Africa have grown with even chester rapidity than those from the Whited Kingdom referred to by the report above quoted. Exports from the United States to British Africa grew From \$3,688,999 in 1893 to \$33,844,395 in 1903, or, in other words, were hine times as much in 1903 as in 1893, while exports from the United Kingdom to Bouth Africa grew from \$39,896,000 in Thus to \$125,280,000 in 1902, the 1903 figures not being yet available. Thus, while exports from the United States to British Africa are in 1903 nine times those of 1893, those from the United Kingdom were in 1902 but three times much as those in 1893. The relative growth of exports from

the United States and from the United Kingdom to the territory in question can be more accurately determined by utilizing the figures of the United States for the year 1902, since the figures for are not yet available. This shows that the exports from the United States 10 British Africa grew from \$3,688,999 in 1888 to \$28,790,105 in 1902, the total for 1902 being nearly eight times as great that for 1803; while, as already indicated that of the United Kingdom for 1902 was only three times as great as In 1893.

The total exports from the United States to Africa have grown with great rapidity-from \$5,196,480 in 1893 to \$38,-436,853 in 1903, being more than seven s as much in 19 to Asia and Oceania our exports grew from \$28,064,038 in 1893 to \$95,827,528 in 1903; to South America, from \$22,639,077 in 1893 to \$41,137,872 in 1903; to North America, other than the United States, from \$119,788,889 in 1893 to \$215,482,769 in 1903; and to Europe, from \$661,976,710 in 1893 to \$1,029,256,657 in 1903.

That there is still room for a growth in exports to South Africa, and that our share in supplying that market still falls far below that of the United Kingfom, is evident from the fact that the total value of merchandise exported from Great Britain to her South African colonies in 1902 was \$125,280,000, against jobs with a luau. a total of \$28,780,105 exported from the United States in that year to all British possessions in Africa.

General Yamaji, the "one-eyed demon" of the Japanese army in 1894-5, will hardly rest easy in his grave if war comes with Russia. The hero of Port Arthur lived in hope of fighting Russia and died regretting that he had never had the chance. In Yamaji the characteristics of the ancient Japanese warrior were revived and he hated the necessity of wearing the uniform and bearing the arms of the white man. To hew his way through the ranks of the enemy with a two-handed sword was his individual preference. Nevertheless he was an educated modern officer and conducted his share of the Port Arthur campaign with the skill of a Jomini.

Col. Fitch's reminiscences are having a large circulation on the mainland orders." where a syndicate of great newspapers is featuring them. The San Francisco Call, for one, is illustrating the stories m an inimitable way. Tomorrow's contribution to the Sunday Advertiser on "Creedless Christians," is an especially strong and interesting paper.

For the convenience of our readers the entire Associated Press service of Honolulu, both our own and that received by the afternoon papers, will be hereafter used on the first, or telegraphic page of the Advertiser. This mainland newspapers, will enable this paper to keep related parts of the news together and make a connected story of events.

Under a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Porto Rican becomes a citizen. This ruling affects the politics of Hawall closely as there are several thousand Porto Ricans on the plantations and elsewhere on the group. United with their Latin kin, the Portuguese, they could easily decide electricts they could do so without help.

In estimating the protection result of war between Japan and Russia these are facts to be kept in mind:
The population of Japan is larger than was that of the North and South

combined at the time of the American Civil Wer and it can yield to the service of the Army and Navy 5,009,000 men of martial traits including about 1,000,000 of adequate martial training. Japan's armies may be used against one enemy; there are no land frontiers to guard against other possible food Japan can make war at less cost in money than any other civilized nation. The pay of its soldiers and sailors; from the lowest to the highest rank is small; the food required by the fighting men is principally compressed rice and dried fish, articles which cost litthe and need no wagon trains for their transportation; the general equipment of troops is provided at home by cheap labor. Blowness of pay and scarcity. of food cause no discontent among Japanese, the patriotism of the forces and of the people behind them being fanatical. · raci bas

Japan is able to fight closes to the base. From the naval port of beserve to a landing place in Korea is a little more than one night's clow steaming. Touching the relative navel strength

of Japan and Russia, Mr. Sidney M. Ballou, a lay authority, estimates the Japanese fleet at 104 in !'total fighting value" and the available Russian feet at 10. Doubt as to the structural efficiency of the foreign-built Japanese warships was lately expressed by a member of Admiral Evans's staff who said the vessels had been "built to sell." The same officer stated that the Russian ships are among the best in the world.

The population of Russia, including Siberia, is about 119,000,000. This affords more than double the recruiting capacity miloyed by Japan. The Army, however, cannot be utilised against one enemy; if it fights in the Far East it must at the same time guard the Tarkish, Austro-Hungarian and German frontiers and preserve the domestic peace.

The cost of war is ordinarily as great among the Russians as it is among the Germans; and it is increased during severe weather by difficulties of transportation. Russia, like Japan, has no money to waste,

A Russian campaign in Manchuria and Korea must be carried on eight thousand miles from the principal military base, direct connection being had by a single poorly constructed railroad which, in the event of war, will be the daring Japanese who are now in Manchuria, where they have cached dynamite, intent upon blowing up porchief object of Japanese military assault in force.

Returning to naval matters, the Russian has never been known as a good sailor while the Japanese is a hardy seafarer. Russia's navy dates back to the time of Peter the Great only, the United Kingdom for the year 1903 while Japanese war junks ravaged the coast of China for hundreds of years before that era. Man for man in the opinion of experts the Japanese is a better saffor as he is a better soldier than the Russian.

... The probable result of war cannot be fairly estimated because of the unknown factor, namely, the attitude of Europe. Long ago the Kaiser warned the West of the need of concerted action to ward off the "yellow peril." In 1895 Germany and France united learn things. Now the teacher hears obeys his superior officer without queswith Russia to deprive Japan of the lessons and gives the child subjects to tion now. (IV) Marching continent. They did not want her to upon the next day. This makes Accustomed in civil life to walk instead hold a commanding position in the the "home work" which burdens so of ride, to pull the 'ricksha and to carry hold a commanding position in the Would they now intervene against Japan at a critical moment or would jealousy of Russia induce the Dreibund to embarrass her and isolate France? These are matters which General Miles doubtless had in mind when he predicted, as an outcome of a Russo-Japanese war, a general confiagration in Europe.

The Maul police are a cheerful lot of men. They celebrated the loss of their

COUNTIES AND HEALTH.

If the plan of economy put into effect by the Board of Health will seriously impair the vigilance with which the public health is to be guarded, there is a provision by which a portion of the expense of that department, can be shifted from the Territory to the County of Oahu, which will probably have the more funds at its disposal.

After providing for the appointment of a health officer with the approval of the Board of Health, who shall enforce all quarantine and sanitary regulations, the County Act says:

"The Board of Supervisors shall adopt all orders made or recommended by the Territorial Board of Health for the preservation of the public health of the County, and provide for the payment of all expense incurred in enforcing such

Under this section the sanitary inspectors and other necessary expenses could be paid from County funds, and any other orders made for the preservation of public health would necessarily have to be carried out by the various county boards.

Since General Longstreet's death, General Gordon and Col. Mosby are the most distinguished survivors of the Confederate Army. For years Col. Mosby lived in San Francisco as one of the law-staff of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was put there by C. P. cemetery to catch a large green frog that Japan had leased the whole Chimethod, which is uniform among Huntington at the request of the dying for him to take this afternoon to his ex-President Grant, but when Hunting ton died the old soldier lost his place. Within a year or two Col Mosby has been in Wyoming looking after some people who were defrauding the Government.

> The merchandise license was a source of considerable revenue to the Territory little one of open-sir recreation and a officer, as fing officers go, in the prime before the law was declared invalid. full night's rest and it makes a worried of life, and has had a taste of what The new license law goes into effecttoday and counties will enjoy the bene- healthy, romping boy or girl. Why it ditions means. In 1894, when the Japfit of the tax now unless it is again courts.

THE HOCKING CASE Mr. Ecking was nominated and elected in Republicans as a Supervisor of the Epicta District. The object was, in his case as in that of his colleagues

The party, represented by its central county organization, requested the election of Mr. Guman as chairman of the Board of Supervisors; and three out of four of the Republican incumbents voted that way. The fourth, Mr. Hocking, cus made a deal with the Home Rulers by which he was chosen chairman in place of the official who had the party indorsement.

This action was a serious blow to party harmony and a grave and unnecessary infraction of party laws." We say unnecessary because none for the circumstances which may absolve a man from strict party allegiance had arisen. There are three justifications of a boit: Min lame of moral principle; an issue of personal character; an issue which Involves no party question or principle; but none of these were present in the Hocking case, Mr. Hocking cites none: he made no charges or explanations; he professes a sincere Republicanism. It follows that he has simply thrown a firebrand into the party councils, helped to nullify the will of the people at the polls and neutralized the votes that elected him, for his own glorification and advantage. A man who did such a thing on the mainland would no longer be received as a Republican, no matter what be might say. Should he be treated differently here? Should Chairman Hocking's professions of party rectitude, even when belied by such acts of party faithlessness, be taken at face value? If so then it will be established as a principle that a Republican official, for his own gain, may secretly conspire and openly act with the enemies of his party to the disadvantage of other Republican officials and in a way to beat down the rights of the voters and the discipline of the organization, and yet forfeit none of the respect or privileges which go to a man who holds his party obligations sacred.

MODERN SCHOOL METHODS.

There is much complaint in this city culture. In some of the schools so much is required that a child has no time to play and no chance to go to bed early. The other day a woman was heard to say that her daughter had to sit up until eleven o'clock each school week instant objective point of hundreds of night to get her lessons. The girl does not lack for brightness nor is her case exceptional: there are many other children in her fix. To meet the severe retions of the line; and which will be a quirements, recreation and sleep, which are as essential to the well-being of a growing lad or lass as book-knowledge and mental discipline, are sacrificed; and when the end of term time comes, the average child is likely to be in a state of nervous perturbation and irritability which counts against either success or pleasure in life.

School began at 8:45 a. m. and ended at p. m. with an hour for nooning; and as to recite. What the pupil wanted to Beside the Emperor and his country. find out he went to the teacher for; and family ties, business, health, danger are search. When the pupil did not come up to the mark he was kept after school and the teacher stayed to help him without question in the old days he foothold she had won on the Asiatic take home and investigate and report many families and tires so many brains his own burdens, the private soldier besides the child's. Instead of the can outmarch any European; and as teacher teaching, the parents have to he takes along his food or has it carried do it. It was well said the other day by a fellow coolie out of uniform, he unless the father or mother has a good education or a good library or both, the movements. (V) Physical size. The child will go to her classes without the Japanese soldier is a short man, and as instruction which the school is paid to impart and be put in disgrace accord-

Apropos of this matter the Advertiser than the European is likely to hit him. is asked to publish the following ex- (VI) Leadership. The Japanese officer

cerpt from the Youth's Companion: Nowadays, when there are several children in the household, the task of aiding all of them with their lessons or make him rusty. He gets no soft overburdened mother, who was obliged day out tries to make himself a better any means be the most important from to decline an invitation to pay a visit, officer.

went on to give her reasons.
"No," she said, "I can't possibly seven to ten every night to solve Admiral Evans' fleet who had been to Harold's problems in algebra, from four see them. to six every afternoon I have to look up historical topics at the library for Isabel while she is struggling with her Latin, and from one until four I am to speak in the fifth grade or pressing Isabel's botanical specimens or translating Nellie's French-the poor child's

night.' "Then why not come to me in the morning?" asked her friend. very morning, for instance."

"No," replied the busy mother, with evident reluctance. "I'd really like to, but I promised to spend this morning doing something for Robert. The poor child would be so disappointed if failed him!"

"What are you going to do for Robert?" asked the friend.

"Well," returned the devoted mother T'm going to the swamp back of the blology class.".

What we are describing is the "cram-. ming" process, the hot-house forcing of children; and against it every thoughtful parent in the city is beginning to appeal. It overburdens the weak: It takes no account of the average child's ever met the writer's ere.

SOLDIERS COMPARED.

In a studious article on Russia's milltary strength, the Star says:

In the Russo Curkish war, the caliber of the Mussian troops and their handbn the street to secure Republican of the Museum troops and their hand-learly government in the bounty. To ling by their generals can be more sat-that end it was necessary, not only to isfactorily judged. They certainly beat elect the nominees but to have them the Turks, but they had prefty hard keep third with the party afterwards work to do it and they gave up the fruits of their victory when Disraeli called their hand by moving Indian troops to Malta. The Shipka pass proved a very hard nut to crack, while the capture of Pievna called for the full strength of military resource. Moreafter agreeing, as the others say, to over, no matter how brave the individ-ablde by the decision of the party caucers are not good leaders, and the Turkish government is so corrupt that proper stores, proper ammunition and so forth were lacking.

Both Russian and Turkish troops have improved since the war of 1877-8 in a way to win the respect of military. critics. That conflict inspired reorgan, ization. Osman Pasha's forces were irregular fighters who moved about the country like great mobs, but who, planted behind defences, each man equipped with a rifle, a bag of cartridges, a jug of water and a loaf of black bread, could not be disloged except by strategy. Of strategy the Rusday is on sale at the Advertiser office, sians knew little. Their way of fighting was to advance en-masse upon the enemy and try to overcome him with brute courage and force of numbers. Their dead were piled up like cordwood at Kars, Plevha and Shipka pass; and not until the asthmatic skeleton, Todtleben, who had learned strategy in central Europe, was summoned from St. Petersburg, did the Russian chances improve. "The way to get Shipka pass," he said, 'Is to march a Russian Army into Turkey by another route;" and by this simple expedient the Turks were compelled to evacuate their strong position and take up another and more ment and the bureau is new being conducted with that assurance. The sewer vulnerable line of defence.

Now the Turkish Army is a compact. well-organized and highly disciplined force of 700,000 men and Russia has an army that even Germany respects; an of what may be called intensified child army of modern soldiers, led by educated officers and equipped for any mili-Singapore.

In the Japanese, if war comes, they will find foemen worthy of their steel. Of all the allies who marched upon Peking the Japanese presented the most enable him to accept the office of bailing soldierly appearance. Though not originally the leading column they soon took the advance and the hardest work fell to them. Faultlessly brave, tireless and intelligent they won the admiration and incurred the jealousy of their allies in the field.

The qualities which go to make the Japanese soldier are (I) Courage. The Of all the people concerned, the teach. Lippanese soldier does not know the er gets off easiest. In the crude old-meaning of fear. He neither deserts fashioned days the teacher taught, nor straggles in war, he does not dread death nor set too high a value on life: there was ample time to study, as well (II) Fatriotism. In this he is fanatical. the school library was at hand for re- as nothing to him. (III) Obedience. Brought up to obey his feudal lord needs no wagon train to encumber his all troops fire high in battle he is more likely to hit a tall European opponent lishment of a naval station at Pearl is a man who forever studies his profession., Peace does not enervate him becomes rather a serious problem. One billets and seeks none; but day in and

An army so organized and officered leave home for a whole half-day. You will give even the Russians trouble. see, I'm obliged to spend all my time though the appearance of the latter on their families, servants and dependhelping the children with their lessons, the Manchurian coast awoke the reents, will number some 10,000 people. outside work to do. It takes me from spect and admiration of every officer of

The Builetin, which read President Roosevelt out of the party awhile back, welcome after the scrimping of the either looking for pieces for little Henry now vouches for the Republicanism of last few years. Mr. Hocking. The Bulletin, in view of employment, directly and indirectly. the possibilities of a County printing for a large number of intelligent men, not very strong, you know, and I don't graft, is also prepared to vouch for Mr. vastly raise the average grade of inlike to have her sit up too late at Hocking's friends the Home Rulers, telligence of our electorate, and conse-Anybody and everybody is all right quently the quality of our elected,offiwho stops to feed the calf.

> When the Home Rule minority can get the speakership of the House and the chairmanship of the Board of Supervisors, by a simple turn of the wrist. it doesn't matter much to them whether they win at the polls or not.

It would not be surprising to learn nese Navy for war purposes.

Vice Admiral Togo, who has just succeeded Admiral Tauboi in command of the standing Japanese squadron, the force which would probably be engaged first in case of war, is one of the poppower of mental digestion; it robe the ular heroes of Japan. He is a young book-worm where there should be a modern warfare under the present conis done we do not know; for no humane anese "wiped out" the Chinese fleet, tions in Hawaii; indeed, in several dis- declared to be illegal and void by the or logical argument in favor of it has Admiral Togo-be was only a captain then-struck the first blow.

LUCAL BREVITIES

(From Saturday's Daily.)

the fire alarm telegraph.

nationalities in the afternoon.

being much exercised.

Mrs. Smith's parents.

paper to the mainland.

to continue the work.

dictary building.

J. J. Williams has received a speci

men of ore from a California gold

gives forth luminous effects. It seems

to be related to radium, the wonderful

and most preciously rare substance

about which the scientific would la

Crow Monday's Dally)

S. K. Kaso the Home Rule County

Mrs. Jared G. Smith and her son

will leave for Sydney, Australia, on

Wednesday on the Oceanio steamer

Sierra for a five months visit with

The Pearl Harbor sonvenir edition

of the Advertiser issued New Year's

It costs two cents postage to send the

The street numbering bureau has

been cut out of the Public Works De-

partment. The force is not provided

for under the Territory and the county

has given no indication that it intends

The fanitor and one clerk will prob-

ably be dispensed with in the Land

Commissioner's office under the econ-

omy plan of the Governor. Efforts are being made to secure a joint jani-

tor service for all the offices in the Ju-

The Supervisors have practically de-

cided to continue the garbage depart

fled and will assume his duties today.

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat The Board of Underwriters refused stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in to give consent to connecting the time signal service of the Survey office with a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a Consul Miki Saito held a reception want of tone in the system. at the Japanese Consulate on New

Catarrh

Year's day. His own nationality was Soothe the inflamed membrane, received in the morning, and other strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop - to do this purify the blood. mine, which contains a substance that

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found noththe that would cure me. I then received to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took tour bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been frombled with estarth since. As a blood purifier a can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsapatilla." William SHERMAN, 2000 6th St., Milwaukes, Wis.

Attorney on Kaual has finally quali-Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catairh radically and permanently removes its cause and

> overcomes all its effects. Accept no substitute.

> > BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. L/TD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., House-lule, H. L

P. A. SCHARFER & CO Importers and Commission Merchants, Hosoing In Hawaitan Islands

SWEHS & COOKE - (Robert Letters T. Letter, C. M. Cooke) - Interters ors and dealers in Unither and Bulls-ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO. is chinery of every describing made is order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honoldiu, January 4, 1964.

PEARL HARBOR.

The New Years' edition of the Advertiser is a special "Pearl Harbor edition," devoted primarily to setting forth by maps, pictures and description the facts in regard to Pearl Harbor and the establishment there of a naval station. The facts and arguments therein set forth are worthy of the earnest consideration of the citizens-of Honolulu. If they are correct -and there is no question but that they are—the sooner the people of Ha-Harbor, the better.

A naval station at Pearl Harbor means-to this community-immense expenditure for labor and material, the benefit of which will be felt by all trades and employments.

This first expenditure will not by a financial standpoint, for the establishment of the station and incidental fortifications, shops and docks will require soldiers and employes, who, with

The character and style of living of these people will mean a great increase in the volume of business of every kind, enough in itself, when added to present business conditions, to create a prosperity which will be very

There does not seem to be any one thing over which our people can have any influence which will so redound to their benefit, financial and political, as the securing of a naval station at Pearl Harbor.

It remains to be seen whether the people of Honolulu will take advantage of their opportunities.

Precautionary abstinence: Host-"Have nother drink fore you go, ole fler. Guest-"Like to, but dashu't--" Host-"You' lisht man I'd 'xpected to be fraid o' goo' whisky." Guest-"Taint whisky-ts shtairs my new boardin' house. Moved in 'tis mornin', an' don't know 'm yet."-Judge.

Her conclusion: "Do you think your father has any idea that I have serious York papers, tells this on numeus: any intentions concerning voo?" "I heard other day he answered an advertiseintentions concerning you?" him telling mother, the other day, that ment in one of the New York papers, he didn't think it would cost any more to have you at the table regularly than rency a method of saving gas bills it does for me to feed you from the would be sent. In two days he received nantry shelves every night."-Chicago a printed slip by mail, which read: Record-Heraid.

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Titles and a service of the service	1.44.5				11.7
The unoccupied house of Mrs. Allan	Wilder S. B. Co.		100		
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thieves, who carried off many articles	Rew's Bladwin An	300,000	300	7. 2	, - (,
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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Rivery Monday.

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4-7-8

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. This correction is -06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Last quarter of the moon, Jan. 3th. times of the tide are taken from the wited States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

or tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur

bout one hour earlier than at Bono-

Mawalian standard time is 15 hours 20 cinutes slower than Greenwich time, eing that of the meridian of 167 degroup # minutes. The time whistle down at 1:30 p. m.; which is the same · Breenwich, & hours & intented. But of Moon are for local time for the

A Montreal man, who reads the New York papers, tells this on himself: The stating that for a small sum of cur-"Paste them in a scrap-book,"

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE" - Quegon Express. "OGDEN ROUTE"-New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sinset Limited. Down California Collet. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN. The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS AT

Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK; Established 1872: Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876.—Frequented hitherto by 1222 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 12, of the Principal course, March 1, 1904.

The Direction:

PROF. DR. FRUHLING and DR. A. RÖSSING

Na Kupuna

Legend Hawaijan

(BY IULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

THE GAZETTE CO, has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Deliga Grade Grade Deliga Grade Grad FUTURE OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

BY A. L. LOUISSON.

In the year 1892 the United States | million one hundred pound bags of cofimported 640,210,788 lbs. of coffee val- fee. The value of this product with tied at \$128,041,930, or 20c, a pound, and protection would be not less than 13c, in 1902 the import amounted to 1,091,-904,252 lbs worth \$70,982,155 or 61/2c. a 18c. to 20c., as prices ruled in 1892 or pound. The enormous increase in thereabouts. The value of this crop consumption in ten years in this product gives us a clear idea of what the consumption is possible to attain by yield in crops and other conditions. thirty years hence, and had prices ruled the same as in 1892 the value of this import would have reached \$218;-

Should victory perch upon the Republican banner in November, 1904, the chances for a tariff on coffee look industry and a certain profit secured most favorable. The New York Journal of Commerce, through its Washington correspondent, cites the supposed fact that after the election, tariff reform will be upward and not particutarly towards a lowering of same. The re-imposition of tes and coffee on the dutiable list is mooted, whilst a lowering on trust products is contemplis-

The placing of tea and coffee on the dutiable list again is most likely considered for the durpose of developing these industries in their own tropical territory. **

What benefits and results would acof three cents were placed on coffee? to the acre, \$60,000,000 lbs., or three Hawati.

periods, ranging possibly as high as, at 15c. a pound would represent \$45,-000,000, the cost of production ranging from 10 to 11%c, a pound, determined The failure of coffee in the past has had a most deplorable effect upon its future development and encouragement. The ignorance and inexperience displayed have been partially responsible for these failures though not totally. With the resurrection of this

through a protective policy, the same has immense possibilities in Hawaii. In Porto Rico it is a most important economic factor in its commerce and activities, and will play in time to come, if protection is secured, as great a part in our industrial life.

chances of securing a tariff would seem favorable from different views. First of all, the United States must consider the welfare and growth of her

ropical areas and secondly not coming in conflict with any agricultural element of its kind on the present domain of the mainland, can not arouse any opposition where none exists.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.-John S. Dawes, Beq., editor and proprietor. Guardian and Star, Hoklüka, New crue to Hawati if a minimum tariff Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain' Cough Remedy a very valuable We have in these miands at least medicine, having received great bene-500,000 acres of land capable of coffee in from its use when suffering from culture, and should a development of a cold, and as a preventive for croup 200,000 acres of this area take place in in children its excellent properties thirty years from the date of placing have been testified in my family." For coffee on the tariff list, we would be saie by all dealers, and druggists. producing say at the rate of 1000 lbs. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for

WILL S WILL ASSUME CONTROL

months just ended. Taxes now due He Pleaded Guilty and owing the Territory are collectable by the county assessors and collectors. TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

The Territory can now depend only upon the following sources for its reve-

1-All amounts realized from Countles under the levy of taxes on the assessed

valuation of the Counties for Territorial purposes;

Z All taxes from inheritances paid under the provisions of law relative.

S-All stamp taxes paid under the provisions of Chapter 64 of the Civil Laws of 1897:

4-All fees or costs of every nature paid to the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

5-All amounts realized upon the sale or lease of lands belonging to the Ter-

6-All amounts realized from harbor fees, wharfage, towage, or pilotage, under any law of the Territory;

7-All fees and costs paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory; 8-All amounts received by the Warden of the Territorial Penitentiary; 9-All amounts collected by the Territorial Board of Health;

10-All income from any Territorial institution: 11-All fees for licenses to practice

medicine, pharmacy, surgery and den-12-All funds of every description not otherwise provided for, arising from the sale of any property belonging to he Territory or collected by any Ter-

itorial officer by virtue of his office. All fees and costs of every description or services performed by Territorial officers shall be paid into the Territorial Treasury.

COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

The counties get the benefit of the following sources of revenue: 1-All income taxes, poll taxes, specific tax on personal property, and tax collected for County revenue purposes; 2-Ali license fees except license fees

for the practice of medicine, pharmacy, surgery and dentistry; 3-All fees and costs collected by disrict magistrates or Circuit Courts

within the County; / 4-Ail fees arising under any law relative to storage of kerosene;

5-All water works charges collected within the County: 6-All fees paid to the County Recorder for registration of instruments:

7-All receipts from the County Jail: 8-All receipts from registry of brands: 9-All receipts for storage of powder

under the provisions of any law; 10-All fees or costs collected from

11-All fees for inspection of weights and measures; 12-All fees for sewerage and garbage

13-All fees or costs collected by any County officer by virtue of his office, or arising from the sale or lease of property by this Act or any law of the Territory blaced under the control of

such County. All fees and costs of ever for services performed by County offi- talus drive and then gone to bed drunk. House and lot on Beretania St... 4,000 cers shall be paid into the County

TERRITORIAL CHARGES.

The following expenses must be borne by the Territory: 1—The salaries of all Territorial offiers whose salaries are not paid by the

United States; 2-The expenses of public schools throughout the Territory; 3-The expenses of the Board of

Health: 4-The expenses of wharves, harbore

and towage and pilotage; 5-The expenses of maintaining Territorial institutions;

6-The expenses of the Supreme Court of the Territory, including the salaries Agents for Hawali. of the officers thereof; 7—Expenses of the Public Land Com-

missioner: 8-Expenses of the Attorney-General; 9-The expenses of all Territorial

public buildings: 10-The expenses of the Survey Department of the Territory; 11-The expenses of the Department

of Agriculture; 12—Permanent settlements:

provided for, necessary to be incurred for the proper conduct of the Government of the Territory.

COUNTY CHARGES.

The County charges are as follows: 1-Salaries and authorized expenses of all County and District officers and employees: 2-The cost of water works, fire de-

within the County; District Magistrates within the County,

partments, and lighting apparatus

including salaries of clerks and bailiffs and the fees of witnesses and jurors; 4-Care and maintenance of public to the County. buildings used for the business of the County; 5-The expenses of roads and bridges

within the County: 8-The costs of public markets in the County:

7-The expenses of maintaining sewerage and disposing of garbage; 8-The expenses of prisoners in Coun-

9-All-other expenses not herein specially provided for, connected with the government of the County and the proper conduct of its affairs.

NEW LICENSE PEES.

The County Act also restores the old merchandise Bosnse law, the assesso and treasurer both being responsible for the collection of these fees. Under the law which is now effective, hundreds of places in the Territory are til such time as they take out the U- but this section of the law easingt censes. The law will probably be tested compiled with

to Larceny of Jewels.

The January term of the First Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning with the delivery of the charge of Judge Robinson, presiding, to the grand jury. There was less of the crush usual at term openings, from the arrangements not requiring the attendance of the triel jurors until today... Of twenty-one grand jurors summoned but one asked to be excused, leaving the following twenty for actual service:

THE GRAND JURY.

Edgar L. Lewis, named as foreman in the Judge's charge; R. L. Scott, A. S. Robertson, W. H. Babbitt, H. Z. Austin, C. F. Merrifield, H. A. Wilder, J. A. Baker, A. H. McChesney, F. P. McIntyre, Arthur Johnstone, Soi, K. Niboa, Sam K. Paulo, John Paahulu, E. B. Clark, Jas. Brown, Harry Carl, Henry Hickey, F. H. Armstrong and Douglas Kaona.

W. H. Tell, former captain of police, was appointed as bailiff to the grand jury.

The charge of the court, of which the portions of public interest are elsewhere printed, gives court hours as from 9:30 to 4:30, with recess from 12 to 1:30 and adjournment on Saturdays at 12 noon. The grand jury is informed that it is not required to convene on all court days, but only when the proper discharge of its duties necessitates.

GALLAGHER SENTENCED.

The cases arising out of the Parke jewel robbery were called before Judge Robinson. Ben. Gallagher was under two indictments, one for burglary in the second degree and the other for larceny in the first degree. Hugh Rooney was under indictment for receiving stolen goods, meaning the jewels stolen from Samuel Parker's house.

A noile prosequi was entered for Gal lagher on the burglary case and he changed his former plea of not guilty to guilty on the larceny case. A nolle prosequi was entered for Rooney.

Geo. A. Davis and Henry, Hogan, counsel for Gallagher, urged leniency on the ground that Gallagher was drunk when he stole the jewels. Deputy Attorney General Peters contradicted this plea, saying that Gallagher drove the Parkers up Tantalus directly after the theft.

Gallagher burst out with a remark that the statement was a lie, as he had only hitched up the horses for the Tan Judge Robinson sentenced Gallagher to imprisonment at hard labor for two

Other criminal business consisted in setting cases for trial. The trial jury will attend before udge Robinson this morning,

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these allments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and drug-Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

in the courts, as the merchants are not willing to pay the fees until the law has been declared to be legal. The new scale of licenses provided, is

in brief as follows: Alcohol, \$50; stock and shares, \$100; awa, \$25; auctioneer, Oahu. \$600; Mau and East Hawaii, \$100; West Hawaii and Kauai, \$25; bankers, \$750; billiards 13-All expenses not herein otherwise and bowling alleys, \$15 each table or alley; boats, with four bars, \$3; less number of oars, \$4; beef butcher, \$25; pork butcher, \$25; hunters, \$10; livery stables, \$50; lodging house, \$10; hotel or restaurant, \$50; milkmen, \$2.50; notary public, \$5; merchandise license for sales less than \$10,000, \$50; sales less than \$100,000, \$160; less than \$500,000, \$250; in excess of that sum, \$500; tailors and dressmakers, \$20; drug stores, \$50; public shows, \$5; salmon, \$10; tobacco, \$10; vehicles and drivers, \$2.50; 6-Expenses of Circuit Courts and marriage licenses, \$1; pawnbrokers, \$150; cake peddlers, \$10; merchandise peddlers, \$50. The liquor licenses remain the same as now, but are payable

> The Board of Health, public wharves and schools remain with the Territory. The water works and electric light plants and public markets are under control of the Supervisors who fix the

CHANGE OF CONTROL

Provision is made also for the transfer of property which today passes under the authority of the counties. Roads, jails, fire apparatus, water works, lighting plants, etc., pass under control of the Supervisors. Treasurer Repoikal, Superintendent Holloway and awarded by name instead of actual surother Territorial officials are also required to transfer the records of their office to the proper County officials. Jails are also to be transferred to the

aberiffs. The County Act provided also for an appropriation of \$725,000 with which doing business illegally today and un- the Countles were to begin business.

"ENDEAVOR" CLASSIANIST WIDELY KNOWN CHRISTIAN

Honolulu next Wednesday during the the most famous living man in the world. This will seem an extravagant statement only to those who do not know of Christian Endeavor's reach over the world. What other man's name is a more familiar one among the Chinese and Japanese, Malays and Egyptians, Armenians, and Brasilians, Australians and Esquimaux, Mexicans, Germans, French and Portuguese? For the name of Dr. Clark has gone wherever Christian Endeavor has gone, and Christian Endeavor has gone practically every-

where. He is personally known to more people than any other man for he is now on his fourth journey round the world and has visited every state, province, and territory in North America, almost every country in Edirope and Asia, every colony but one in Australia, Egypt and South Adrica, and has not been as a tourist, but in the homes and in Christian Endeavor conventions. church official numbers among his personal friends as many missionaries

and olergymen as he. He is fifty-two years old, having been born at Aylmer, Canada, September 12, 1851. In 1875 he was ordained and installed as pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., a small church of but fifty members. There, on February 2, 1881, at the age of thirty he organized the first Christian Endeavor society. This society, bound together better aims than before.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, who will be in thy the mutual promise since known the Christian Endeavor pledge to Can stay of the Sierra in port, is probably four principles of Christian Endeavor. confession of Christ, service for Christ, fellowship with Christ's people and loyalty to Christ's church, was such a success in arousing the Christian avidity among the young people that its members started new ones wherever they went. Dr. Clark was in demand to telt from he did it, and were in a few years called from his pestorate to give his whole time to the Christian

Endeavor movement. There are now over three and a half million members of Christian Endoavor societies in more than forty different denominations and perhaps const country in the world except Abresia-

nie and Thibet. This was not planned or foreseen in 1881 by Dr. Clark working among his young people in the little church in Portland, but he is a man that Chaintian Endeavorers delight to henor. Ha has never addressed an audience in Honolulu. In 1803 on his first visit to Australia he was in Honolula a few hours but no meeting had been plan-In 1900 he passed again on his ned. way to Japan but quarantine regulations prevented his vessel from enter-

ing the harbor. All who see him next Wednesde will find a modest, unassuming was with whom one is perfectly at ease. who somehow has it in his power to bring out the best that is in young people and leave them with stronger.

First National Bank 5,750 IB

Cecil Brown 2,000 08

chased in Kamaole...... -950

bills, est. 1.000 🐽

Due on interest acct. 4,000 00

gle's testimony indicate an excess of

assets over liabilities, or the net value

Colonel Cornwell by his will divided

his estate equally between his widow

and three children. Mrs. J. S. Walker.

Mrs. Kate Braymer and W. H. Corn-

well, with \$5000 each to his two sisters.

Mrs. M. C. Widdifield and Mrs. K.

QUARTER MILLION

The annual accounts of the estate of

fames Campbell, deceased, were filed

yesterday by A. K. Campbell-Parker,

executrix, and J. O. Carter and Cecil

Brown, executors of the last will. Ther

Expenditures 127,524.93

Among the heavier receipts were the

following: From H. Hackfeld & Co.

\$96;100; from Liliuokalani, \$21,000; from

rents, \$47,446.98; from interest, \$33,169.21.

Payments on principal amounted to

\$149,319. Items surcharged, by order of

Judge Gear in probate, made \$100,104.

APPOINTMENTS

WILL CONSIDER

Ltd., \$25,000; from M. P. Robinson.

BALANCE NEARLY

of the estate, amounting to \$71,000.

The foregoing figures from Mr. Shin-

August Ahrens

W. G. Irwin & Co.

Natives on Maul, for land pur-

James L. Friel

Funeral expenses and doctor's

Sundry creditors, est.

COL. CORNWELL'S ESTATE MORE THAN \$71,000 NET

The will of the late Colonel W. H. | J. A. McCandless Cornwell was admitted to probate by Judge De Bolt yesterday. F. W. Macfarlane and A. A. Wilder, executors named in the will, renounced their Claus Spreckels & Co. 3,300 00 trust and the court appointed the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Litd., administrator with the will annexed under a bond of \$125,000. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the petitioner, and there was no contest.

Mr. Wilder on behalf of the heirs asked that the appointment of appraisers be waived, which was granted. No sworn inventory of the property was returned, but one is to be filed within sixty days by the administrator, and Attorney Wilder put R. W. Shingle of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company on the stand for the purpose of testifying to the assets and liabilities.

Mr. Shingle testified to the best of his knowledge and belief, giving details that were taken down by the stenographer, to the effect that the assets amounted to \$130,486.98 and the liabilities to something over \$59,000.

The assets show the following real property: Kaonoulu Ranch, with 4500 acres,

Pau land, Waikiki, 1-3 interest. 4.000 The largest item of personal property consists of 4500 head of cattle at \$12.50 per head, \$56,750. The number of head of cattle was given at 4500, although the decedent's books show the number at over 5000. The valuation stated was put on the cattle be-

cause the herd is of inbred stock and deteriorated, not weighing as much as average fat cattle when shipped to the Honolulu market. The estimate was made on the basis of calves branded in 1902 and 1903, and Is regarded by well-informed persons as about correct. A drive will be necessary to an absolutely accurate count.

There are 120 head of horses and mules valued at \$3600. The second largest item of personalty

is \$13,500 due from life insurance companies. Various stocks in corporations repre

sent \$10,550, and leaseholds of Waiohuli and Keokea \$4500. Debts due the estate foot up \$13,086.98. Household furniture, jewelry and

race horses are estimated in lump at Following is a list of creditors of the estate, with the respective amounts.

H. Waterhouse Trust Co. 22,600 00 appropriations for various works.

A meeting of the Territorial Republican Executive Committee has been called for this evening to consider appointments. The cutting off of the engineering staff of the Public Works Department will make necessary the employment of inspectors on Territoria

contracts. It is reported also that the Superintendent of Public Works will not be able to keep up his work with only one clerk as provided by the legislature. The present force may have to be main-S. C. Allen Estate\$12,500 00 tained for some time, and paid out of

ADVERSE DECISION IN BOUNDARY CASE

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public kuau boundary case on Hawali has been decided adversely to the Territory. The Commissioner of Lands will appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Commissioner of Bounda-

"The decision knocks over the boundaries of everybody in that section," Mr. Pratt stated as his ground of dissatisfaction. 'It leaves a strip of 1100 acres in between two land grants. The difficulty there is that the lands were veyn.

Commissioner Pratt speaks highly of the accuracy of information regarding boundaries furnished by natives, young as well as old, living in sections where boundary questions have arisen. "They will tell you that the boundary runs from one given point to inother, and i when it is surveyed the information. emerally proves correct."

TERRITORY OR **COUNTY MITTIMUS**

The Circuit Court clerks are taking Lands, has received word that the Ku- no chances in making out the mittimus es of convicted persons, which are addressed to the police department.

The first mittimus coming under county government - jurisdiction, was that sentencing Ben Gallagher to:prise on. The paper came to the Police Station addressed as follows:

"To the High Sheriff of the Territory or his Deputy-To the County Sheriff of Oahu or his Deputy."

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, It co tains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith A Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawall.

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EASTLE & COOKE CO., Ld

Commission Merchants SUGAR FAUTURS.

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Heatrors, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Company, of

INSURANCE.

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JAPANESE VESSELS READY TO SAIL

A fact of vessels with the Japanese shandard flying over them is lying at melior in Honolulu harbor ready to mil at a moment's notice. Preparame for sailing were being made all my yesterday on the twenty or more mels, from every one of which floatof Japan's blood red circle on a white They were all fishing vessels, and the flags were displayed in honor of the Japanese holiday, which was many celebrated all over the city. The The are warlike by nature, but the sides feet will remain in port here the case of hostilities between Japan

Members of the executive committee and others met on Thursday evening to complete arrangements for Dr. Clark's visit when he passes through Honolulu on the Sierra next week, Wednesday.

As his stay in this city will be limited to the few hours that the Sierra is in port, he will be able to give but World" convention takes place in 1905. the committee hopes to have him here for several days.

The reception committee, who will go out in Young Brothers' launch, will be the first to greet President Clark, and all the Endeavorers who possibly can urged to be at the wharf to give him the rousing welcome that only En deavorers know how to give.

If the steamer arrives in the morning, a reception will be held during the noon hour in the parlors of Central Union church, at which a luncheon will be served for those who will have no other opportunity of meeting him, and, two hours before the steamer sails for Australia, a meeting of all Endeavorers and others interested in Christian Endeavor work will be held in the auditorium of Central Union church, at which Dr. Clark will speak. It is the desire of the committee that all present at this meeting will accompany Dr. Clark to the wharf, and remain until the departure of the steamer.

Should the steamer not arrive until the evening.

The program that is being arranged for this meeting will be published later.

MRS. DOLE'S RECEPTION

Mrs. Judge Dole's Friday reception fell on New Year's day this year, and there was a steady stream of callers all afternoon yesterday. Mrs. Dole was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edgar Walker. Many of those who called did so with the double purpose of paying their respects to Mrs. Dole and to view the handsome silver coffee and tea set presented to Judge Dole by the mercantile interests of the Territory. Th sliver set was used for the first time yesterday, tea being poured for the afternoon guests.

CURRENT INTEREST.

CUTTING TREES BY ELECTRICITY,

In Germany they are beginning to cut down trees by electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. The tree is then cut down much more quickly than in the old way, taking only one-eighth of the time. The process makes no sawdust, and shows other advantages, its economy, however, being its chief recommendation, and giving assurance that it will be widely adopted.

HIGHEST SALARY PAID A WOMAN.

The highest salaried woman at the pension bureau is Miss Annie Shirley, whom Commissioner Ware has promot ed to a position which pays \$1,800 a year. Only one other woman has received so large a salary. Miss Shirley was appointed a clerk in the bureau about twenty-nive years ago. During the greater part of her service she has been attached to the office of the chief clerk. For many years she has made up the bureau pay rolls, and she knows by name and appearance every one of the 1,700 employes of the bureau.

HARVARD'S NEGRO DEBATER.

F. O. Morton, the colored Harvard student who has been put on the varsity debating team, hails from Washington has had considerable experience in debating both in college and in school, He came to Harvard from Exeter, where he spent two years in prepara tion. While at the New Hampshire preparatory school he represented the school in two debates against the Harvard freshmen team, of which Exeter lost one and won the other.

The doctor's orders: Dedelia-"Phat are yez doin' takin' the lock off the cupboard dure. Pat? Are yes chrazy?" Pat-"No. darlint; th' dochtor tould me today that I must quit boltin' me food—and I'm goin' to obey insthrus-tions!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Juvenile reasoning: Sammy-"Going to move soon, Tommy?" Tommy-"Yes." Sammy-"How do you know?" Tommy-"Ah! How do I know? to move soon, Tommy?" Didn't me mother lemme break a winder t'other day and didn't say nothin'?"

& Wenderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the compress of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the test century, and among the by no means less the portant—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is anquestionably one of the most genuins and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and that, we funderstand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Bicord, Rossan, Jobert-Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chas, saigned, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated inlies and Boux, by show is was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of these sho require such a remedy we think there is of and that it is worthy the attention of these who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Arkstotic downsard, a potent agent in the removal of these liseases has (like the famed philosopher's done) been the object of search of home hopeint, generous minds; and far beyond the mere nower—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baset metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as flectually, speedily and asiely to expel from the system the polapus of acquired or fiberized disease in all their protean forms as to leave no skint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy therapion, which may certainly rank while she builds her own protected Remedy therapion, which may certainly rank

CES IN CHINES A WAR WITH RUSSIA

BLAWAIIAR DAYS THE TUESTONE AND THE TOP OF THE THE TOP OF THE TOP

War between Russia and Japan-assuming that the conflict be actually the latter organ, restricted in the womb of time must one address. When the "Round the in military circles as newspaper strategy. There is sourcely one important journal which is without a theory of its own regarding the most advisable course for both dapan and Russia to path of her vessels coming from Euadopt when hostlitles break out. It seems strange that Admiral Alexeleff, the viceroy in the Far East, should have to travel so many miles to acquaint the Czar with Japan's chances rendezvous somewhere off the coast of in the event of war. The same result Cochin China, or both squadrons must could be attained, apparently, by a tendollar subscription to a bureau of newspaper clippings. The St. James's Gareite (London), The Daily News (Londen), and ever so many others, have outlined the whole course of war. They know what Russia will try to do, what Japan will try to prevent, where the naval battles will be fought, and the points upon which the forces of the Czar will be "hurled."

It should be understood from the

start, thinks the Independance Belge afternoon, the meeting will be held in (Brussels), that neither of the combatants would be supported by an ally. Russia would request France to keep her hands off. "Russia understands that the interference of the French fleet in her behalf would at once bring the British fleet to the aid of Japan." Russia has no wish to try conclusions with the mistress of the seas. But it would appear from the London Times that Russia has adopted in the Far East a device long brought to perfection by managers of comic-opera companies. This consists in keeping the same soldiers moving constantly on and off the stage of operations with the object of giving the unsophisticated spectator a false idea of multitude. "Japan alone," observes the London organ, 'is not deceived." She is well aware that the trainloads of troops dashing back and forth over the great Siberian line are performances as theatrical as a mobilization of the late Edwin Booth's regiments for the maneuvers in "Richard III." Only the Russian navy need enter seriously into the immediate calculations of the Japanese, and the London News presents this aspect of the case

> "Presuming, therefore, that a naval campaign would be the first development, it is easy to see how it would begin. Japan would not attempt to destroy the Russian fleet in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Her splendid homogeneous fleet, with its admirable backing of minor craft, is not designed for such an adventure. Its coaling sapacity is intended rather for swift movement close to an assured base than for long journeys at sea. Russia would have to strike the naval blow to prevent the oc cupation of Korea by her opponent.

> "Against such an attack Japan pos sesses immense natural advantages. Her great semicircle of lands form a fender surrounding Vladivostok and the Russian territory north of Korea. On the north the enclosed space is completely shut in during the winter months by-ice. On the south it is only entered by the Korean Straits, dominated by the central island of Tsu Shima, which is strongly fortified by Japan, and is a sort of Gibraltar of the East, with the forts of Fusan on the Korean shore and the Japanese naval base of Sasebof and the unlimited coal supply of Nagasaki on the opposite side. Thus within the Japanese Sea Japan would be supreme so long as she had any fleet remaining.

"Nagasaki would be the key of the situation, and there Russia would have sian fuss about spies and maps pracand is 22 years old. He expects to enter to deliver her blow. It is between six the Harvard law school after he has and seven hundred miles from Port Arcompleted his college course. Young thur, and without beating Japan here Morton has a fine voice, backed by an and securing a coal supply the Russian easy, graceful and modest manner. He fleet could not hope to round Japan and attack Tokyo and the farther side of the island, fifteen hundred miles from

> "Fighting the enemy on its own ground, amid the immense natural harbors and förtified islands west of Kiushiu, the Japanese fleet would have every advantage in the struggle."

It may be asserted with confidence. therefore, thinks this daily, that "a naval battle on a gigantic scale would certainly arise," and "a comparison of the navies of the two countries becomes important." On paper such a comparison is certainly to the advantage of St. Petersburg, as our London contémpora-

ry admits. It presents the subject thus: "The total number of officers and men In the Russian fleet is about 60,000, and in that of Japan rather over 35,000. The warships built or building are as fol-

Russia, Japan, Battleships (Rate 1)...... 9 Battleships (Rate 2)...... 4 Battleships (Rate 3) 4 Battleships (Rate 4) ? Armored cruisers (Rate 2), 3 Armored cruisers (Rate 8). 1 Cruisers (Rate 4)..... 3 Cruisers (Rate 5)14 Cruisers (Rate 6) 4 Cruisers (Rate 7) 6 Torpedo gunboats 7 Torpedo boats53

"The apparent disparity is greatly lessened when we remember that Russia is obliged to maintain fleets or flotilias in the Baltic, the Black Ses, and even in the Caspian, which would

to Pacific waters. Nevertheless, thinks "there is not much doubt of Japan's ability to defeat single-handed the Russian ships at present in the Far East." It has this opinion of the strategic situation generally:

LEEK RESTORES OF THE SECOND OF

"Moreover, the difficulty of Russia reinforcing her Far Eastern fleet is much enhanced by the fact that the Japanese island of Formosa lies in the rope, occupying much the same position as Bizerta does on our Mediterraneah line of communications between Gibraltar and Malta. Either the Russian Far-Eastern squadron must go south and the death of E. C. Martarlane, Febru rendezvous to the west in the Pacific, reproducing to some degree the condition 'or our naval manauvers, this George W. Macferiane, Fred W. Macyear. But, if the latter alternative be adopted, the coaling difficulty becomes increasingly scute. The third choice is for the Russians to give battle with ment of E. C. Macfarlans, decaused their existing squadron to clear the duly appointed, qualified and acting way. In which case probably defeat having filed a certain verified petition awaits them.

the first sign of Russia's intention still cuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in further to reinforce her Far Eastern which the matter of the said estate fleet, it is to the interest of Japan to commence hostilities."

The French newspapers profess to be infinitely amused at what they call "the ting at Chambers, and made return interested strategy" of British organs, while the transfer of the control of the interested strategy" of British organs, ship before the said Honorable George The Temps (Paris) is surprised that the D. Gear, as said Fadge, on Monday. great ally of France should be even suspected of playing that comic-opera trick with the trainloads of regiments. "Russia," we read, "has abundance of men.". The Journal des Debats (Paris) is convinced that Russia is too strong on the sea for Japan to cope with her It has been studying the statistics, and it finds them "crushing" in a sense dire to Japan. The Russian regiments in and at Japan." The war, therefore, will cree and judgment, as by reference to application has not yet been acted to contradictory opinions, the London said Circuit Court, and to all the said of contradictory has tried to look at the ward contradictory and to all the said of contradictory opinions, the London said Circuit Court, and to all the said of contradictory opinions, the London said Circuit Court, and to all the said of contradictory opinions, the London said Circuit Court, and to all the said of contradictory opinions, the London said Circuit Court, and to all the said order, de-ment for a renewal of the lease. This Manchuria and on the frontiers of the subject from a disinterested point of fully and at large appear. view. It fears that war may not be far off. "We fear the probabilities of the proceedings and each of them war between Russia and Japan are aforesaid, for the purpose of finally greater than the probabilities of peace." liquidating and closing the copartner-But it sees many powerful forces making for peace, and it warns its readers the order, judgment and decree aforefrom rask conclusions. Here is its summing up:

respective chances of success. The Continent will at once decide for Rushundred and thirty-two thousand drilled men, and her people are said to be unusually ready to serve. Those resources are, of course, nothing to those of which the Czar can dispose: but the maintenance of a mighty army many thousand miles from its real base is a most difficult and costly task; communications will depend upon a single line of railway, which in part of its course passes through disaffected country; and the Russians will be in a climate to which they are but little accustomed. That may seem a triffe, but it will aggravate an historic difficulty of Russian generals, the readiness of their ill-fed soldiers to die when pressed by climatic or other unaccustomed severities. The Japanese, moreover, will march quicker, will know the country better-the Rustically admits this-and will be less discouraged by occasional defeat, All these considerations are, however, we fully admit, trivial when compared with the great unknown quantity upon which the oldest soldier in Europe would hesitate to offer a decided opinion. Can a thousand Japanese in the open resist and drive back a thousand Russians?"

NEW YEAR'S LUNCH AT Y. M. C. A. HALL

Four hundred guests were entertained at the annual New Year's reception and luncheon given by the Y. M. C. A. yesterday from twelve to two o'clock. Visitors registered and were then met by the reception committee, composed of the trustees of the Association. The decorations, which were exceedingly pretty, were the work of Miss Pearl Noble and a committee of gentlemen. Croton leaves lined the stairway leading to the banquet hall, and the same tree was used extensively in forming a green bank upon the raised platform. scheme was green and white. Long white streamers were intertwined with malle leis which were suspended to the Manienie Grass, ornamental trees, &c. same purpose,

There were two long tables and a seating capacity of 125, which were filled three times. The guests, who included Governor Carter and many prominent men, were served by thirty pretty waltresses. A menu second to none in the city was served. This included meats of various kinds, salada, olives, pickles, baked beans, cake, fruit, etc. Mrs. Dr. Day was chairman of the general committee in charge of the affair and everyone who attended voted the funcheon a great

Liquidate Copartner Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company:

The copartnership known as the

Puulos Sheep and Stock Ranch Com-

pany, composed of George W. Mactar-

lane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry P.

Macfarlane, having been dissolved by ary 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, fariane and Henry R. Macfarlane, ex-ecutors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testain the matter of the said Estate of E. "Looking at the strategical situation C. Macfarlane, deceased in the Circums generally, it can only be said that, on Court in and for the First Judicial Cirthen was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Sec. and Judge of said Circuit Court, sit-November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as. said Judge, on the date last aforesaid. and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D.

Now therefore: Under the law and ship aforesaid, and in conformity with said, to which the survivors of the said copartnership, George W. Macfarlane "It will be difficult, if war does break and Henry R. Macfarlane have conout, to form even an opinion as to the sented in writing, as by the petition aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane and sia; but the Continent does not quite Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the appreciate all the advantages which said copartnership, as said survivors. Japan, if she can but clear her own and the undersigned, George W. Macwaters, will at the outset possess. She farlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henis very near to the scene, she will fight ry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florin her own climate, and her military ence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the organization is almost German in its Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macperfection. She has a larger population farlane, deceased, will offer for sale han France, her army includes six and will sell as a whole, at public auction, through James F. Morgan, anctioneer, hereby chosen and designated for that purpose, at the auction sales rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos. 847-857 Keahumanu street, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawali, on Saturday, January 9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of that day, to the highest bidder, beyoud or for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the entire property, asand goodwill of the said Punlo Sheep and Stock Ranch Company. consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and checks, payable to their order. other Live Stock and Property owned Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.

ing 4,000 acres, more or less, and ex- on the execution and acknowledgment tending from the sea, near Kawaihae, by the undersigned, survivors, executo the top of the Kohala range of tors and executrix as aforesaid, and mountains, with a stream of water by each of them individually, of all running through same, said stream conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and having its origin in those mountains.

former homestead of James Luzada vesting of the title to the said propand Frank Spencer, and formerly the erty, real and personal, and of the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle good will of the copartnership afore-Ranch and Beef Packing Establish said, in the purchaser, and concurrentment, adjoining the land of Ouli and ly with the delivery of the same and of stream of water running through it. possession of the said property to the containing 50 acres. This also has a and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparke, and formerly the headquarters of the Sparke Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimes, and is a magnificent block of land having an area of 22 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water. There are valuable stone fences and

pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of land are very advantageously situate ed, and are almost in conjunction with the fine residence property of the late The decoration Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch. These lands are covered with fine

sides from the chandeliers. Delicately and the climate of this locality has no braided ferns also were used for the rival anywhere alse in the islands, being at an elevation of 2700 feet and at the base of anow-capped Mauna half a dozen smaller ones, with a total Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 80 deg.

LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLO-UKAWAL near Waimes, from the Hawaitan Government, containing 10351/4 scree, and expiring January 10th, 1908 Rent, \$62.25 per annum. There are two streams of water from Manna Rea running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA from Crown Commissioners, contain-

Altupusa of Walkolos, in exchange for agents for Hawall.



poculing thing sbout our Hair Vigor : it's a bairfood, not a dya.

It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back, all the rich color is used to have. And it also stops falling of the hair.

Even if your hele in't coming out isn't turning gray, isn't too short, yet you certainly want a fine dress mg for it, and here

Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes all daniruff, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear. Do not be deceived by cheap imita-

tions which will only disappoint you.

Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor. Proposed by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Ag-ms

Reach, of running cattle on the Sheep Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in

There is also a lease, just expired. of Crown lands in Waimes, which the Puulos Sheep & Stock Ranch Co and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 679 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made

Consist of a Dwelling House of Maniger at Keamoku, Men's Quarters. Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens. Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appertenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

LIVE STOCK. 7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs; 25 Work Horses; 10 Mares and Unbroken Foals:

6 Team Horses and Hanling Wag-The whole comprising a complete

sheep and Stock Ranch. The sheep are principally of the Merino breed, crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawsiian Wool Market.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin of the United Siates, will be received. Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or in a certified check of certified

2. The remainder of the purchase by the Punioa Sheep and Stock Ranch price, within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the Judge of said Birst Circuit Court, before whom the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, de-LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, contain- ceased, may then be pending, and, upother instruments, necessary to the full LAND AT LIHUE, in Walmes, the consummation of said sale and to the purchaser.

All deeds, bills of sale, and other papers at the expense of the purchaser. Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of Henry E. Highton. corner of Fort and King streets, at the law office of Hatch & Ballon, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, or from the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane or Henry R. Macfarlane. Dated Honolulu, H. T., December 1st.

A. D. 1908. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE HENRY R. MACFARLANE.

Survivors of the Copartnership of Panlos Sheep and Stock Ranch Com-Dany. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,

HENRY R. MACFARLANE, FRED. W. MACFARLANE, FLORENCE B. MACFARLANE, Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfariane, deceased.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION .- This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and remains are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the while of trace behind. Such is The New French
Remedy therepicin, which may certainly rank
with, if not take procedence of, many of the
riskinstion and note have been made, and the
riskinstion and note have been made, and the
remer's and ever-increasing demail of this has
been or as-d for this medicine wherever in
reduced pepears to prove that it is destined to
and into oblivion all those questionable remerisk there is no danger in giving it to each
reduced voted the function a great
success.

Bysiem. In almost every instance a
severe cold may be warded off by masevere cold may be warded off by masevere cold may be warded off by masevere and ever-increasing demail of that has
implanted to this medicine wherever in
he of this land on one side is on the Walimplanted and is well calculated for a campaign
in her own waters."

Wyou should strive to appeal to the
imagination and the human interest of
your pupils." said the principal. "I
do," answered the teacher, "but it is
overy hard to convince the boys that
her fleet in the Far Bast materially.
The former dally points out that Russia
is now sending those great battleships

Star.

Attended voted the function a great
from Crown Commissioners, sontainsevere cold may be warded off by masevere and crussers and destroyers.

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imagination and the human interest of
your pupils." said the principal. "I
do," answered the teacher, "but it is
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The converi system. In almost every instance a

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

The undersigned having been ap pointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against on Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the cost (avorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., ACT

Berman Lloyd Marine Insur es Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance C OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorised to take risks against the dengers of the seat at the most reason-able rates and on the most favorable

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

Several insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Homolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorfined to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CC.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The **Overland** Limited"

PLECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Veals is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Lifraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Gless Fragrant Flowers, Electric Can-Selabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

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E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

THE MARUS AND JAPANESE WAR

In the event of war the Maru steamers are likely to be taken over by Japan and converted into cruisers or used es fransports. The America Maru gailed from Yokohama yesterday for Honolulu on schedule time, advices bein received to this effect by Hackfeld & Co. The Hongkong Maru which is now in the Orient might possibly be kept there in case of war. The Nippon Maru will sail from Honolulu for Yokohama next Tuesday unless order are received to hold her here.

RAPID TRANSIT'S **COMBINATION CAR**

The new combination car of the Rapid Trinsit company is nearing completion and will be given a test some time this nonth. Two of the smaller cars have seen combined as one car, and when empleted will have fifteen seats on each side, or thirty in all, seating pracically sixty passengers. The car will tave double trucks, and owing to the car's length will carry two trolleys. A special hook on the roof of the cal will hold one down while the other i in use. Double side steps will also beused. The combination car is much longer than the big. blue tubular cars sed on King street.

He-"How did revenjoy the opera?" She-"Oh, it was jut splendid." He-"Really? But it was I French, was-She-"Oh, of Of worse, morne of the handsouls; ones were unmintakabir Parisian, ut there were many pretty gowns the were evidently made here."-Philadebia Press.

Sailed Under Hawaiian New Captain of the The Legislature Did Not Flag But Rarely Here.

Although launched under the Hawaiian flag over ten years ago, the good ship John Eng pald her first visit to the harbor yesterday. The vessel stopped outside ten years ago for socal registration and again after annexation to get an American registry.

The John Eng is a vessel of 2706 tons and is one of the handsomest boats in the Newcastle trade. She is named after John Eng. the wealthy ex-president of the Inter-Island Steamship Co. and she is owned by the San Francisco Shipping Co. in which Honolulu parties hold large interests. After she was launched in 1892 she was given a Hawailan register, and at the time of annexation was in Puget Sound, just about to sail for Australia with lumber. On her trip through she stopped outside Honolulu and waited two days while her American registry was fixed up. She has been in the coal and grain carrying trade with Australia for ten years, but during all that time failed to enter the harbor at the home of the man for whom she was named. Captain Madsen who has been in command of the ship for eight years has been anxious to touch at Honolulu on his voyage to San Francisco, but the price of supplies here prevented this. The John Ena has been rather un-

Newcastle on this occasion was made in very good time and in the best of weather. On a voyage from New York to Japan last summer, however, the John Ena had a series of hard luck mishaps. While still in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook in a perfectly calm sea, one of the men fell from aloft, and striking one of the after davits was killed instantly. A couple of months later the John Ena struck a hurricane about 150 miles southwest of the Cape and both mates were washed overboard. One of the boats was also broken up. A sailor on the ship who had some slight knowledge of navigation was appointed chief officer, but a few days later he was knocked down by a big sea and had an arm broken, which laid him up for the rest of the voyage. To make matters worse Captain Madsen next encountered three typhoons, between Manila and Kobe and two boats were broken up, although the rigging escaped serious damage.

ucky lately although her voyage from

Captain Madsen in recounting his bad luck experiences yesterday said that he hoped now that his troubles were over and his present voyage from Newcastle seems to prove it. Leaving Newcastle November 15th, Captain Madsen reports that for the first two days his ship lay becalmed. He then encountered southerly winds which RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR in six days carried him to 174 degrees west, 33 degrees south. The next sixteen days he beat against easterly winds, however accompanied by fine weather. The ship then stood up towards Tahiti passing that group on December 17th, then coming to Honolulu with fresh breezes. He was off Hilo Thursday at noon but it required twenty-four hours to make the coast

> The John Ena brought 4213 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. She is docked at the railroad wharf. The Ena will be the first of the sailing fleet to load with sugar for the voyage around the Horn. She will take on 4700 tons of sugar.

MONGOLIA DUE IN FEBRUARY

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. expect the big liner to arrive in Honolulu in February, or March. Càptain Rinder has gone east with a crew to take charge of the new steamer and was to have sailed from Philadelphia yesterday. The journey to San Francisco around the Horn will require about two months, and it is not known how long the Mongolia will lay up at the coast before starting on

her first through run. The Manchuria although launched some time ago will not make the trip around the Horn for several months. She is not expected to enter the Oriental trade until about the middle of

HAWAIIAN ARRIVES FROM THE SOUND

The American-Hawaiian steamer Hawalian arrived at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from Paget Sound. She made the run down in ten days, experiencing good weather for the entire trip. The Hawaiian left Tacoma Debember 22pd. She carried 2400 tons in freight and in addition 15,000 cases of oil from New York. The cargo conelsts of lime, mill feed, etc. It is consigned to Honofulu, Kahului and Hijo The Hawaiian will load sugar at all three places-before sailing for Delaware Breakwater.

"Come in." said St, Peter. "Wait." said the walking delegate, pausing to isten to the music of the golden harps. First, I want to know if those musiciana have union cards."—Chicago Evening Post.

FIRST VISIT " IN CLOVER

Wisconsin Has a Snap.

It is not often that a battleship of the American navy gets into passenger traffic. That, however, is what the Wisconsin is doing on her present trip from Honoitilu to Cavite. The offense is mitigated somewhat, however, by the fact that the passenger is a naval officer, and one too who will soon be supreme in command on the big fighter.

by the Navy Department to take command of the Wisconsin, the cruise had not even been discussed. So Captain Clover's orders read that he should take over the battleship on January 16th. Clover arrived here on the China intending to go through to the Asiatic station. He found his battleship waiting for him here. But the captain didn't want to take command just yet. Instead of reporting to Admiral Evans for duty immediately, he cabled the Navy Department asking for permission to go to Cavite as a passenger on the Wisconsin. The desired orders came and Captain Clover is living at his ease in the comfortable admiral's quarters on board the Wisconsin, while Captain Sebree is still in command of the ship, with all its responsibilities and discomforts. The Wisconsin will be turned over to Captain Clover at Cavite on January 16th and Captain Sebree will return on a passenger steamer, or he may wait to return with Admiral Evans. Evans is to start for home on his flagship, the Kentucky, in April, and Captain Sebree may go with him, as he is an old friend of Captain Barry, the commander of the Kentucky,

LARGE RECEIPTS AT CUSTOM OUSE

The December receipts at the Custom House broke all the records of that bureau. The total revenue collected by Collector Stackable aggregated \$160,000 The heavy receipts are due to the great amount of Christmas importations, the cargo by the Gaelic bringing the record up over all past months.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS. "When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experi-

enced old diplomat who said this

to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain somet or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputa-tion that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis. that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results fol-

. The Band Terrorised.

lowing were very gratifying." It

cannot deceive or disappoint you,

is effective from the first dose

and comes to the rescue of those

who have received no benefit

from any other treatment. It

represents the dawn of progress.

Sold by all chemists everywhere.

It is rumored now that the band is put in terror of the chippity, chippity, chop of the retrenchment snickersee on the hard times block. Captain Berger has only to get up a petition. however, praying that the band be saved on the ground that it is "better as altogether the other public institutions," and be can get a string of sig-

Provide for Guards.

Convicts at Oahu Prison will remain idle today and hereafter until the Supervisors provide means to set them at work. When the legislature was busy manipulating the appropriation bills, the eighteen months and the six months expense blils became somewhat mixed. As a result no appropriation was made for the salaries of outside prison lunes the men who When Captain Clover was assigned gdard the prisoners while at work away from the fail. Consequently it will be impossible to keep the convicts from the Asiatic station to this city at work in the quarries or parks, until guards are provided of some sort by the countles.

It is not altogether certain that the counties can make provision for the payment of prison guards. Oahu Prison is to be provided for out of the Territorial revenues, and is under the control of the Attorney General's Department. It was one of the institutions placed under the Board of Public Institutions, and when that body was declared to be without legal existence the control reverted back to the Attorney General

There is some question also of the surrender of county jails, although these will probably be turned over to the newly elected county sheriffs without question.

The foundation for the new Oahu jail has been completed but the work is delayed now, awaiting the arrival of the steel frames ordered in the East. As soon as these come the work on the jail will be rushed ahead, and when it is completed Judge Gear's "infamous crime" decision will be without further effect.

CONSUL SAITO HAS NO WAR BULLETINS

No information has been received as yet by the Japanese consulate concerning the prospects of war with Russia. Consul General Salto yesterday in answer to questions from an Advertiser reporter expressed his unwillingness to talk at all upon the subject.

"I have received no news relative to the situation in Japan," said Mr. Saito.
"When I do receive information I shall be much pleased to inform you or it." "Are preparations being made to

send any of the Japanese here to Ja-

"No, I have no information as to

"Many of the Japanese are members | of the Japanese reserve are they not?"

"About the report that the Japanese ere are raising a large fund for Jahere are raising a large fund for Ja-

The pause was long enough to become eloquent, but Mr. Saito filled out the blank, only with a smile. He begged to be excused from discussing Q the situation in any way, and mentioned the fact that the last report purporting to come from the consulate relative to war orders to the Nippon Maru, had been promptly denied. This was said to have been given out by an assistant. Mr. Saito stated that the Japanese Minister at Washington was the man from whom to get information. "Your paper gets cablegrams all the time. I must get the news from the Advertiser," concluded the consul

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu 2 Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Hono-Is any itching skin disease.

Itching piles is known in nearly every household. And ecsema is no stranger. They're both bad company.

They come early—stay late. We siways say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use

Doan's Ointment. Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin. A Victoria, Australia man endocue

oùr claims. Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 61 Argyle St. St. Kilds. He says: "For some with Ecsema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's

Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Ecrema.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, ecsema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilbiains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Donn's Cintment is sold by al chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (mix boxes \$1.50) or will the mailed on receipt of price by the Holnatures to it as long as the wireless lister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiten Islanda.



Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hamses Consisting of Curicura Soar, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and witten thickened cuticle, Curicura Cintinent, to instantly allay ticking, inflammation, and instant as south and their and Curicura Ericurary, to cool and cleanse the times. Since Ser is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring himours, with loss of the when all clee falls. Aust depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African deput. Lance Ltd., Cape Tuen. "All about the Skin, Hinds, and Hair," free. Portur fall and Chem. Cour., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

I DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds. Asthma and Bronchitis. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIE W.
PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was
unfoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole stary of
the defendant. Freeman, was deliberately unirue, and re regretted to the
had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which
assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITEOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhaused. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DESERHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACES CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gilbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completed to the complete states."

Dr. Girbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doese completed cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true pallettee in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all stacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTEMIA.

IMPORTANT, CAUTION,—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupplous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR, J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bettles is 14d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

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Hawaiian Legend

REATION

- (BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.) With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

his wonderfully checkered career.

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of

this much talked of publication, which is now out of print. Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GASLEGRAMS,)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Diplomats believe that Russi will not make an immediate reply to the Japanese note. Attention now centers on Japanese war preparations.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Baron Hayashi has been officially informed by the Japanese Minister to France, that Russia will not accept the proposals made by Japan. Baron Hayashi believes war is probable. LONDON, Jan. 1.-Lord Lansdowne has given up hope of a

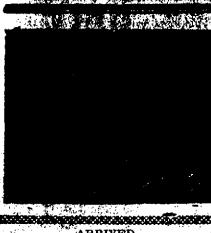
considerable time I have been troubled peaceful settlement between Russia and Japan. PORT SAID, Suez, Jan. 1.—A Russian transport with 3000

at night, and it caused me considerable troops on board has arrived here. The troops are bound to Post.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 1.—Two Russian torpedo-boat destroyess have passed Gibraltar bound to the Far East.

The importance of the news that Japan is stopping press depatches is very great. That is the usual preliminary to war at countries where control can be given the output of news and it was the course taken by Japan when that country began to embusic troops and dispatch the navy in 1894. The public may fairly infer that Japan is now undertaking some move which will amount to a declaration of war,

NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®



ARRIVED.

Friday, Jan. 1. Am. sp. John Ena, Madsen, 40 days Morn Newcastle, at 12:30 p. m. American Hawaiian S. S. Hawaiian. Pielane, 10 days from Seattle, at \$:15

Saturday, January 2. Stmr. Kinnu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 11:10 a, no. with 87 macks coffee, 10 sacks corn and 11

mackages sundries. Stmr. Lenus, Napala, from Molokai, Mani, and Lanci ports at 5:30 a. m. with 21 head cattler 44 hogs, I ass, 15 words wood and 25 packages sundries. Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, From Hilo, at 8 s. m.

Am. Schr. Chas. R. Wilson, Johnson, M days from Gray's Harbor, off port at 1 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 8. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauar ports, at 6:50 a. m. Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from

Ochu ports, at 2:15 p. m. -Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m. Schr, Alena, Fry, from San Francisco,

at 8 g. m., 12 days out. DEPARTED.

Friday, Jan. 1. Am. sp. Marion Chicott, Williams Bor San Francisco, at 10:15 a. m.

Saturday, January 2. Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports at \$ Bchr. Rob Roy, for Puuloa, at \$

Gazo, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anakcis, at 5 p. m. Schr. Mokibana, for Koolau ports at

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 2 p. m.

Monday, January 4. Stmr. Nilhau, W. Thompson, for Ma-

kawell at 3 p. m. Stmr. Helene, Weir, for Mahukona, Kawaihae, Kukaiau, Paauhau, Laupasechoe and Papaaloa at 5 p. m.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Analola at 5 p. m. Stmr, Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Ana-Lola, Kilanea, Hanalei and Kalihiwal at 5 p. m.

Stror. Walsleale, Piltz, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived.

Per etmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Jan. 3.-J. D. Cook, Mrs. G. L. Kopa. J. W. Cathcart, J. A. Thompson, Woo P. Kil, Miss L. Edwards, K. Lyd-Miss E. Bishop, A. G. Correa, Mr. Teshi, Miss L. Grau, Miss M. Geto, P. Kehlbaum, H. A. Douhitt and 25 deck. Fer styng, Maul. from Kahulul. Jan. R.A. Viefra, Jr., S. Lopez, Master Painter, C. Carman, Geo. S. Garnett Hannestad, Matilda Gomes, A. Comes, Master Gomes, Miss E. Taylor, Miss K. Hannestad, Mrs. Lamar and child, B. P. Lewis and wife, Miss T. Riedel, Mrs. M. C. Beckwith, Miss Hart Miss Winne, C. D. Luddn, J. A. Medeiros, A. Souza, Mrs. J. B. Castle and 2 servants. Miss Carrie Castle. Miss White, Miss K. Smith, Harold Castle, Geo. Renton, Mrs. W. Henning and 3 children, Miss Henning, Miss B. Hormer. Miss M. Horner, Mrs. J. Glenn, L. K. Smith, Masters Tetziaff (2).

Shipping Motes. The Kinau is due this morning from

The Ke Au Hou arrived yesterday from Kauai ports.

The Slerra sailed Thursday from San

Francisco for Honolulu. The ship Marion Chilcott got away

resterday morning for San Francisco. The gasoline schooner Eclipse does not, sail for Anahola until 5 p. m. today. The steamer Maul brought the foihwing cargo from Kahului: 30 head entile, 15 calves, 32 hogs, 1 horse, 41 meks corn, 114 pkgs. sundries.

The W. G. Hall's cargo comprised the following: K. P. sugar, 2746 bags; P. 1020; P., 280; H. M., 960; H. M., 1020; fotal, 6001 bags, and 27 pkgs, sundries.

U. S. S. IROQUOIS OFF FOR LANAI

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the United States naval station ship Producis will leave her moorings and proceed to the island of Lanai. Capsain Rodman will command the tug, and his guests will comprise Governor Carter, Robert W. Shingle, High Sher-E Brown, Capt. Clarke of the Wilder Company, Mr. Judd and Mr. Pratt.

The Iroquois will go direct to Lanni and remain there two days while the captain and party indulge in a hunthig expedition. Goats and antelope will be the game looked for and the hunters expect to return with a good supply of meat.

Governor Carter will also go to the mland of Kahoolawe to look over the property there which is to be transferred to Christian Conradt to be used by him as a large sheep ranch. The deal was recently effected whereby the Dillingham leases of government property were transferred to Mr. Conradt. The Governor will acquaint himself

thoroughly with the lay of the land. Christian Contact leaves this evenlag on the steamer Maul in order to arrive at Kahoolawe at the earliest date possible,

WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child i There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price.
Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of codliver oil for nearly thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free apon request. SCOTT BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York

SUGAR ON THE GARDEN ISLE

The following sugar is reported on Kauai ready for shipment: K. S. M. 2250 bags; V. K., 800; W., 500; Mak. 12,224; G. & R., 472; McB., 3500; K. P. 1400; P., 650; H. M., 360; K. S. Co., 1100.

An Admiraity Buit,

William Jackson, a sailor of the barkentine Encore, has filed a libel against that vessel and her master, Captain Palmgreen, for \$5000 for personal damages received while on voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu. The claim is based on injury to his left hand, incapacitating him from earning his living as a mariner, caused by a fall to the deck through the parting of a rotten foretopgallant sheet on which he with others was hauling. J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, is proctor for libel-

Hawali's Lighthouses.

Although the lighthouses of the Territory were taken over by the United States on January 1, they will be con- for the County of Oahu. I present you ducted during the month of January as my official bond in accordance with law. in the past. Captain Niblack, who was If there are any objections to the bond notified by cable of his appointment as or if the bond is to be increased in lighthouse inspector for Hawaii, will amount, I request that the reasons be probably receive his instructions by given and that I may be heard before mail in the near future. The United action is taken. States is new bearing the expense of maintenance.

No News of Ornisers.

not arrived at Midway up to midnight the \$30,000 bond. Clerk Murray immelast night. The flagship in company distely handed the flocuments back to with the remainder of Admiral Evans' the Assessor. siled from Honolulu last Tuesday morning. The squadron was to call at Midway for orders, and the New Orleans was to land mail for the cable

Haui Shipping.

The steamer Pennsylvania arrived at Kahului on December 26 with coal from Nanaimo, B. C. The versel entered and shortly after departed for Kaanapali to unload her cargo.

On the same day the steamer American loaded with sugar, departed for Delaware Breakwater, via Cape Horn. On December 29 the steamer Nevadan arrived at Kahului from Honolulu. She departs for San Francisco today

with a cargo of sugar. Maul weather report-Quite heavy rains on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Kelipse Changes Run

As exclusively outlined in the Advertiser a couple of weeks since, the gasoline schooner Eclipse began her new run to Kauai last evening, her destination being Anahola. She will now carry sugar from Kausi to Honolulu to be leaded into the vessels of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company,

Vesseis at Kanai.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports as follows:

"Bark W. B. Filmt at Makaweli discharging freight. Barkentine Kailua at Eleele discharging coal. Steamer Mikahala at Elecie discharging freight. Fine weather on Kauai."

Wevadan Schedule,

General Freight Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. announces the following schedule for the Nevadan: S. S. Nevadan will sall from San Francisco for Honolulu direct, ev-18th, May 18th, June 18th.

CHAS BREWER CO.'S YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honofulu March ist, PREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST BATES.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO.

27 Kilby St., Boston, on C. BREWER & CO., MINTED, BOWDLINE

ORGANIZE JAND CLEAR DECKS FOR ACTION

(Continued from page 1.)

the Assessor's bond at \$150,000. "Before the Supervisors act on this

motion, I would like to be heard," said Curtis Taukea. Who was present. "As a matter of justice to me, I believe I should be heard, and I have here a let ter I want to read, and make telebr my position. I shall also present my bond in the minimum amount of \$80,000."



SUPERVISOR LUCAS

************** "I don't propose that the bond should be presented," said Supervisor Gilman, "the amount has not been fixed."

You can refuse to accept the bond; that is your right, and it is also my right to present a bond," returned lau-

The acceptance of the bond is not before the Board," ruled Chairman Hocking. "The bond cannot be entertained at this time."

IAUKRA'S LETTER 'I ask leave to read a communication

I have, before a decision is reached," said laukes. "I have taken my official oath and am prepared to present my bond. Mr. Jaukea then read the following

letter: To the Board of Supervisors, County

of Oahu. Gentlemen:-I have taken the oath of office as Assessor and Tax Collector

> Respectfully yours, C. P. IAUKEA.

"Here is my oath of office, the what you like with it," said the Assessor The cruiser flagship New Orleans had handing to the clerk his oath, and also

> I understand the Board to refuse to accept the bond I have just tendered?" asked the Assessor. "The amount of the bond has not

been fixed," said the chairman.

"I am simply presenting my bond in the minimum amount; fixed in accord-



SUPERVISOR HARVEY. *************

ance with the law, and I ask an opportunity to be heard before a larger bond is fixed."

"The board is willing to hear you upon the amount of bonds before it is fixed," said the chairman. "My bond is here for your action,

request to be beard." "We are perfectly willing to hear him," said Supervisor Lucas, "but let him confine himself to the question before the board. This is not a discussion of the bond, but of the amount. ery 80 days hereafter, as follows: Jan. , When the amount is fixed it is up to 18th. February 18th, March 18th, April him to refuse it. I am perfectly willing to hear what he has to say."

IAUKEA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. laukea's statement was a careful review of figures to show that the proposed bond of \$150,000 was larger than how Vida could be an applicant, being required by any construction of the law. He said he based his contentions on Chapter 12, Section 61, and Chapter 65, Section 473. He also presented a record of the former assessor, made up by the deputy, showing the amount of money on hand at various periods. "This shows," said Isukes, "that the assessor in one day never received an amount equal to \$100,000, and the largest amount

collected in one day has been below that figure. I take the law to mean the collections in one day and I have the figures to show that the largest collection made in any one day last year was 196,388.75, including all taxes. Under the County Act there can never be auch a large collection at one time because ithe law is changed, making two collection days, the licome and specific taxes payable in June, and the property taxes payable in November The board must take this into comed eration. The largest receipts for real and personal taxes, taking the average of the that four days of November was \$55,946 while, the income tax collections on the same day amounted to \$24,700. I believe it is only rair and justice to myself, as the duly elected assessor of the County of Oahu if the board construes the largest amount of property tax collected, \$55,946, as the greatest amount in the hands of the collector in one day, and fixes the bond according-

"Furthermore the law gives the Board of Supervisors the right to require the tax assessor to make daily payments to the treasurer, and I wish to state that it is my intention to deposit daily and never keep a single dollar in my office over night. Section 22 also gives the Supervisors the right to supervise the collection of public money. and as I stated I shall deposit all money collected daily, and request that the board require this to be done. I claim that the board has no right to fixehe bond above the average of the greatest collection under the law, and that has been shown to be less than \$100,000." Supervisor Harvey here moved that

the assessor's bond be made \$30,000 instead of \$150,000.

Chairman Hocking asked if it was possible for the assessor to make up his accounts so as to turn in his money

"I claim it is not necessary to make a statement of each fund in order to turn the money into the treasurer." said Iaukea. "Because certain large houses representing many plantations could pay their taxes in one lump sum. does not compel me to receive the taxes for more than one plantation at a time. As soon as the tax on one is paid the money could be on the way to the treasurer's office, before I receive the next. It is not necessary to receive in a lump sum taxes covering three or four plantations."

"The tax office would be open after the treasury," suggested the chairman. "It is not necessary that I receive taxes after banking hours, no official hours are provided in the County Act." "It is your contention that you wouldn't keep open after three o'clock?" asked Supervisor Gilman.

"It is not my contention: I simply wouldn't have to receive taxes after three o'clock; the law doesn't require me to."

Do you mean that on the last day for payment of taxes you wouldn't keep the tax office open after three o'clock, and on the next day would. collect the penalty?" asked Supervisor Lineas: "That would be ridiculous on the face of it."



SUPERVISOR ROBINSON.

************ "I would make a deposit with the treasurer at three o'clock and then keep open all night if necessary. I don't believe the treasurer would re-

fuse to take money even after banking hours, if I wish to make deposit." A vote was then taken on the amendment fixing the bond at \$30,000 and it was killed, the four Republicans voting against it. The motion fixing the bond at \$150,000 was then carried by the same vote.

Assessor laukea made a formal protest against the refusal of the board to accept his \$30,000 bond and there was some talk of legal proceedings, although it was stated after the meeting that Iaukea would furnish the larger amount.

MINOR MATTERS.

The bond of Judge Hookana of Ewa for \$1,000 was presented and approved. The bond of Judge Iaka of Koolaupoke for the same amount was referred to the county attorney, with instructions to ascertain the time when his commission expires.

Chairman Hocking stated that he was having prepared a sketch of the county seal, and would submit it to-

ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor Lucas nominated H. C. Vida for road supervisor for the county. The clerk read the applications of C. B. Wilson, T. W. Zeigier and R. N. have proved fatal. Boyd for the same place.

Supervisor Harvey nominated Jas. H. Boyd. Supervisor Mahoe inquired also a member of the Legislature. Chairman Hocking said the Attorney General had ruled that the fact that he was a representative did not deterhim from accepting an appointive office. Mahoe replied that he fildn't believe the Attorney General's decimon was sufficient. "Suppose the county act is knocked out," said Ma-

attend as a member of the House?"

"If the county act is thrown out he won't be an officer of the county, will he?" asked Supervisor Lucas.

The vote on the nomination stood to 5, for Vida, and the announcement was received with hearty applause. The bond of the supervisor was fixed at \$5,000.

OTHER OFFICERS.

For Superintendent of Honolulu water works, there was but one nomination, that of Andrew Brown, the presout incombent. The secretary was instructed to cast the one hallot, but upon the suggestion of the county at-torney, that official must be elected by the supervisors, of which the cierk was not one, a second vote was taken.

For superintendent of garbage and sewers J. A. Gilman nominated Samuel Johnson, Mahoe nominated J. H. Boyd. The vote was Johnson t

For superintendent of electric lightng W. L. France the present incumbent, was elected unanimously,

Supervisor Gilman suggested the appointment of fire commissioners to take charge of the Honolulu Fire Depart. ments Attorney Rawlins stated that it was doubtful if the supervisors could delegate these powers, and the matter, was postponed. Adjournment was then taken until ten o'clock this morn.

COUNTY NOTES.

The supervisors were serenaded by the Territorial band at noon yesterday. Captain Berger started up with the "Doxology" and the sentiment



SUPERVISOR GILMAN.

there expressed was echoed through the hall.

Geo. P. Thielen has been appointed as clerk in the office of Recorder Mur-He will also act as secretary for the Board of Supervisors.

A decision from the Supreme Court on the county act is expected early

The supervisors will not decide definitely the leasing of offices until a decision as to the legality of the county law has been rendered.

INCOME TAX FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

or for the first division under the Territory, issued the income tax blanks for the past six months, as required by law. County Assessor C. P. laukes had nothing to do with the matter. The income tax year counts back from July 1 in the old law, but the County Act changes the tax as well as the taxing authority the first of this year. Therefore the past half year is a distinct taxation period under the old law.

Mr. Pratt was in the tax office yesterday attending to the details of finishing up the business of the Territorial regime.

Treasurer Kepolkei wants to keep a representative of his department in the tax office, and the same in the registry office, until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the County Act, so as to keep the run of the business until its control is settled one way or the

OLD SAM" WAS A **HEAVY DRINKER**

"Old Sam," the boatboy who was found dead on Brewer's wharf Saturday morning, was a heavy drinker according to the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that "Old Sam" came to his death from acute alcohol- or other regulations as may be formed

The principal evidence was that of Dr. McDonald who made a postmortani examination of the boatman's body. His investigations were to the effect that the boatman came to his death from acute and chronic alcoholism. coming upon the heels of a heavy debauch on New Year's Day: Dr. Mc-Donald stated that if "Old Sam's" physique had not been so undermined by alcohol the debauch itself might not

E. T. Rodgers, the watchman on Brewer's wharf, who discovered the body at \$ a. m. Saturday, stated that Sam brought his matting and other effects to Brewer's wharf early Friday morning, asking permission to leave them there for the day as the boat landing was to be given over to the boat hors' luau. When the night watchman came on duty again at 5 o'clock be saw Sam asleep on a bale of hay near his belongings. He was snoring beavily. During the night be nohoe, "and the Legislature is called liked he had not changed his position. to pass a new act, won't be have to He shook him and then found that he

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PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUE CO.,

FORT STREET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

As required by law, the undersigned, hereby publish the following statement

That we, Tong Ka Chung, La! Hon, and Leong Ping, all residing at Walluku, Mani, did, on the 26th day of December, 1903, form a co-partnership.

That the name of the co-partnership is the Nin Fong Company. That its place of business is at Walluku, Maul.

That its business is the buying, selfing, trading and dealing in rice and its by-products, more especially the hulling, pollshing and grading thereof.

TONG KA CHUNG. LAI HON, LEONG PING.

PANAMA AND MOSOUITOES

Now that it is practically decided that a canal, to divide the continents of North and South America, will be built, it may not be out of place to consider the probable effects of this undertaking from a sanitary point of view. In the first instance, it would seem certain that the building of an isthmian canal will be attended by great loss of life, unless measures are enforced to render the conditions in the regions through which the waterway must pass less inimical to health than is the case at present. The district bordering on the proposed Panama route is, perhaps, one of the most notoriously unhealthty in the world This fact was conclusively proved by the mortality and sickness among the incorers on the portion of the Panama White men were unable to live for any length of time in the locality, and the mortality among the Chinese, and to a lesser extent among the negroes, was frightful.

Sir Patrick Manson, in a paper read before the Epidemiological Society of Great Britain, February 25, of this year, foreshadowed the possible danger of invasion by yellow fever of Asia as the consequence of the digging of the Panama canal. He pointed out that shiploads of laborers would soon be plying between Panama and the seaports of Asia, and that unless extraordinary precautions were taken the inevitable result must be that the maiady would be conveyed and spread among the seething multitudes of the Far East. In the Journal of Tropical Medicine, August 15, 1903, Dr. St. George Gray, Sierra Leone, returns to this subject and discusses the sanitary measures necessary to prevent introduction of yellow fever into Asia from Panama. He is of the ormion that these may be divided into (a) measures to be adopted at the point of departure, i. e., at the Central American port, and (b) measures to be adopted

at the port of arrival—the Asiatic port. The writer takes it as absolutely groven that mosquitoes are the sole cause of yellow fever, and suggests that an international sanitary board should be appointed by the gavernments having interests in the Far East, and that they should be especially qualified for the work. They fliould have power to frame such quamptine necessary and to enforce these regulations by means of penaltier which should be sufficiently heavy to insure their being carried out by the most careless and indifferent of captains. The sanitary board should make sure: that no vessels which have not been thoroughly cleared of mosquitoes leave the isthmus for any of the Asiatic ports. The first clearing of mosquitoes should take place at an anchorage to be selected for the purpose at least 200 yards aray from the mearest shore, and once the fumigation is completed the vest should not approach the abore sain, but passengers, mails and cago from open lighters could be recived abourd.-Medical Record.

Okaznel Extrette.

The Hawalian Dydging Company, which is engaged indredging the channel, has requested all the steamship companies and maters of vessels, dueing the time thedredger is at work. to signal the apploach of steamers by four whistle bifts, in order to give the dredger meetime in which to look after their modage and thus present éntang)ementa/